INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1[illegible]

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

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VOL. XVIII NO. 57— BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

MAHATMA'S LAST APPEAL TO VICEROY

Pave Way For Real Conference Between Equals.

WHY BRITISH RULE IS "A CURSE TO INDIA"

Civil Disobedience On March 11.

"MAD RISK" WORTH CONVERSION OF BRITISH PEOPLE

"I Do Not Wish To Harm Your People."

NON-VIOLENCE ALONE CAN CHECK VIOLENCE OF GOVT AND PEOPLE.

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

Mahatma Gandhi has released for publication his letter to H. E. the Viceroy. In the course of the letter, Mahatma Gandhi says: "Before embarking on Civil Disobedience and taking the risk I have dreaded to take all these years, I would fain approach you and find a way out. British rule has impoverished the dumb millions by a system of progressive exploitation, and by the ruinously expensive military and civil administration which the country can never afford. On bended knees, I ask you to ponder this phenomenon. However disorganised and for the time being insignificant it may be, the party of violence is gaining ground, and making itself felt. Having unquestioning and immoveable faith in the efficacy of non-violence, it would be sinful on my part to wait any longer.

This non-violence will be expressed through Civil Disobedience, for the moment confined to the inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram, but ultimately designed to cover all those who choose to join the movement, with its obvious limitations. If my letter makes no appeal to your heart, on the 11th day of this month, I shall proceed with such co-workers of the Ashram as I can take to disregard the provisions of the salt laws. It is open to you to frustrate my design by arresting me. I hope there will be tens of thousand ready in a disciplined manner to take up the work after me."

FULL TEXT OF MAHATMA'S LETTER

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

The following is the full text of Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy:—

"Dear friend,—Before embarking on civil disobedience and taking a risk I have dreaded to take all these years, I would fain appreach you and find a way out. My personal faith is absolutely clear.. I cannot intentionally hurt anything that lives, much less fellow human-beings, even though they may do the greatest wrong to me and mine.

BRITISH RULE A CURSE.

While, therefore, I hold British rule to be a curse, I do not intend to harm a single Englishman or any legitimate interest he may have in India, I must not be mis understood. Though I hold British rule in India to be a curse, I do not therefore consider Englishmen in general to be worse than any other people on earth. I have the privilege of claiming many Englishmen as dearest friends. Indeed, much that I have learnt of the evil of British rule is due to the writings of frank and courageous Englishmen who have not hesitated to tell the unpalatable truth about that rule.

RUTHLESS EXPLOITATION.

And why do I regard British rule as a curse? It has impoverished the dumb millions by a system of progressive exploitation and by a runiously expensive military and civil administration which the country can never afford.

HUGGED THE FOND HOPE.

"It has reduced us politically to serfdom. It has sapped the foundations of our culture and by the policy of disarmament it has degraded us spiritually. Lacking inward strength, we have been reduced by all but universal disarmament to a state bordering on cowardly helplessness. In common with many of my countrymen, I had hugged the fond hope that the proposed Round Table Conference might furnish a solution; but when you said plainly that you could not give any assurance that you or the British Cabinet would pledge yourselves to support a scheme of full Dominion Status, the Round Table Conference could not possibly furnish the solution for which vocal India is consciously and the dumb millions unconsciously thirsting.

NO OPTION LEFT.

Needless to say, there never was any question of Parliament's verdict being anticipated. Instances are not wanting of the British Cabinet, in anticipation of Parliamentary verdict, having pledged itself to a particular policy. The Delhi interview having miscarried, there was no option for Pandit Motilal Nehru and me but to take steps to carry out the solemn resolution of the Congress arrived at in Calcutta at its session of 1928.

DOMINION STATUS—VIRTUAL INDEPENDENCE.

But the resolution of independence should cause no alarm if the word "Dominion Status" mentioned in your announcement has been used in its accepted sense; for, has it not been admitted by responsible British statesmen that Dominion Status is virtually independence? What, however, I fear, is that there never has been any intention of granting such Dominion Status to India in the immediate future. But this is all past history. Since the announcement, many events have happened which show unmistakably the trend of British policy. It seems as clear as daylight that responsible British statesmen do not contemplate any alteration in British policy that might adversely affect Britain's commerce with India, or require an impartial and close scrutiny of Britain's transactions with India.

RUINOUS 1|6 RATIO.

If nothing is done to end the process of exploitation, India must be bled with ever increasing speed. The Finance Member regards as a settled fact the 1|6 ratio which by a stroke of the pen drains India of a few crores, and when a serious attempt is being made, through a civil form of direct action to unsettle this fact, among many others, even you cannot help appealing to the wealthy landed classes to help you to crush that attempt in the name of the order that grinds India to atoms.

MOTIVE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Unless those who work in the name of the nation understand and keep before all concernd the motive that lies behind the craving for independence, there is every danger of independence itself coming to us so charged as to be of no value to those toiling voiceless millions for whom it is sought, and for whom it is worth taking. It is for that reason that I have been recently telling the public what Independence should really mean. Let me put before you some of the salient points.

REVENUE SYSTEM NEEDS THOROUGH REVISION.

The terrific pressure of land revenue which furnishes a large part of the total revenue, must undergo considerable modification in Independent India. Even the much-vaunted permanent settlement benefits a few rich Zemindars, not ryots. The ryot has remained as helpless as ever. He is a mere tenant at will. Not only then has land revenue to be considerably reduced but the whole revenue system has to be so revised as to make the ryot's good its primary concern. But the British system seems to be designed to crush the very life out of him. Even the salt he must use to live is so taxed as to make the burden fall heaviest on him, if only because of the heartless impartiality of its incidence.

INGENIOUS AUTHORS OF REFORMS.

The tax shows itself still more burdensome on the poor man when it is remembered that salt is the one thing he must eat more than the rich man both individually and collectively. The drink and drug revenue too is derived from the poor. It saps the foundations both of their health and morals. It is defended under the false plea of individual freedom. But in reality it is maintained for its own sake. The ingenuity of the authors of the Reforms of 1919 transferred this revenue to the so-called responsible part of Dyarchy so as to throw the burden of prohibition on it, thus from the beginning rendering it powerless for good. If the unhappy Minister wipes out this revenue, he might starve education since in the existing circumstances he has no new source of replacing that revenue.

If the weight of taxation has crushed the poor from above, the destruction of the central supplementary industry, i.e., hand-spinning has undermined their capacity for producing wealth.

REPUDIATION OF DEBTS.

The tale of India's ruination is not complete without a reference to the liabilities incurred in her name. Sufficient has been recently said about these in the public Press. It must be the duty of a free India to subject all liabilities to the strictest investigation and repudiate those that may be adjudged by an impartial tribunal to be unjust and unfair. The iniquities sampled above are maintained in order to carry on a foreign administration, demonstrably the most expensive in the world. Take your own salary. It is over Rs. 21,000 per month besides many other indirect additions. The British Prime Minister gets £5,000 per year, i.e., over Rs. 5,400 per month at the present rate of exchange. You are getting over Rs. 700 per day against India's average income of less than annas 2 per day. The Prime Minister gets Rs. 180 per day against Great Britain's average income of nearly Rs. 2 per day.

DRIVING HOME PAINFUL TRUTH.

Thus you are getting much over 5,000 times India's average income. The British Prime Minister is getting only 90 times Britain's average income. On bended knee I ask you to ponder over this phenomenon. I have taken a personal illustration to drive home the painful truth. I have too great a regard for you as a man to wish to hurt your feelings. I know that you do not need the salary you get. Probably the whole of your salary goes for charity. But a system that provides for such an arrangement deserves to be summarily scrapped.

DELIVERANCE FROM KILLING WEIGHT.

What is true of the Viceregal salary is true generally of the whole administration. A radical cutting down of revenue, therefore, depends upon an equally radical reduction in the expenses of the administration. This means a transformation of the scheme of Government. This transformation is impossible without independence. Hence in my opinion the spontaneous demonstration of January 26 in which hundreds of thousands of villagers instinctively participated. To them Independence means deliverance from a killing weight.

Not one of the great British political parties, it seems to me, is prepared to give up the Indian spoils to which Great Britain helps herself from day to day, often in spite of the unanimous opposition of Indian opinion.

"EMBRACE OF DEATH."

Nevertheless if India is to live as a nation, if slow death by starvation of her people is to stop, some remedy must be found for immediate relief. The proposed conference is certainly not the remedy. It is not a matter of carrying conviction by argument. The matter resolves itself into one of matching of forces. Conviction or no conviction Great Britain would defend her Indian commerce and interests by all the forces at her command. India must consequently evolve force enough to free herself from that embrace of death. It is common cause that however disorganised and for time being insignificant it may be, the party of violence is gaining ground and making itself felt.

UNWAVERING FAITH IN NON-VIOLENCE.

Its end is the same as mine; but I am convinced that it cannot bring the desired relief to the dumb millions and the conviction is growing deeper and deeper in me that nothing but unadulterated non-violence can check the organised violence of the British Government. Many think non-violence is not an active force. My experience, limited though it undoubtedly is, shows non-violence can be an intensely active force. It is my purpose to set in motion that force as well against the organised violent force of British rule as against the unorganised violent force of the growing party of violence. To sit still would be to give rein to both the forces abovementioned.

SINFUL TO WAIT.

Having unquestioning and immovable faith in the efficacy of non-violence as I know it, it would be sinful on my part to wait any longer. This non-violence will be expressed through a Civil Disobedience for the moment confined to the inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram, but ultimately designed to cover all those who choose to joint the movement with its obvious limitations.

CAMPAIGN WORTH THE RISK

I know in embarking on non-violence I shall be running what might fairly be termed a mad risk but the victories of truth have never been won without risks, often of the gravest character. The conversion of a nation that has consciously or unconsciously preyed upon another far more numerous, far more ancient and no less cultured than itself, is worth any amount of risk. I have deliberately used the word conversion. For my ambition is no less than to convert the British people, through non-violence, and thus make them see the wrong they have done to India. I do not seek to harm your people. I want to serve them even as I want to serve my own. I believe I have always served them—served them upto 1919 blindly.

EMPLOYED SAME WEAPON FOR MEMBERS OF FAMILY.

But when my eyes were opened, and I conceived non-co-operation my object still was to serve them. I employed the same weapon that I have in all humility successfully used against the dearest members of my family. If I have an equal love for your people with mine, it will not long remain hidden. It will be acknowledged by them even as members of my family acknowledged it after they had tried me for several years. If people join me as I expect they will, the sufferings they will undergo unless the British nation sooner retraces its steps, will be enough to meet the stoniest hearts. The plan though civil disobedience will be to combat such evils as I have sampled out.

WHY SEVERANCE IS NEEDED.

If we want to sever the British connection, it is because of such evils. When they are removed the path becomes easy. Then the way to friendly negotiation will be open. If British commerce with India is purified of greed you will have no difficulty in recognising our independence.

APPEAL FOR REMOVING EVILS.

I respectfully invite you then to pave the way for immediate removal of those evils, and thus open the way for a real conference between equals interested only in promoting the common good of mankind, through voluntary fellowship and in aranging the terms of mutual help and commerce equally suited to both.

You have unnecessarily laid stress upon the commmunal problems that unhappily affect this land. Important though they undoubtedly are for consideration of any scheme of government, they have little bearing on the greater problems which are above communities and which affect them all equally.

THREAT OF DISREGARD OF SALT LAWS.

But, if you cannot see your way to deal with these evils and my letter makes no appeal to your heart, on the 11th day of this month, I shall proceed with such co-workers of the Ashram as I can take to disregard the provisions of salt laws. I regard this tax to be the most iniquitous of all from the poor man's standpoint. As the Independence movement is essentially for the poorest in the land a beginning will be made with this evil. The wonder is we have submitted to the cruel monopoly for so long. It is, I know, open to you to frustrate my design by arresting me.

TENS OF THOUSANDS FOLLOWERS.

I hope there will be tens of thousands ready in a disciplined manner to take up the work after me and in the act of disobeying Salt Act, lay themselves open to the penalties of the law that should never have disfigured the Statute-book. I have no desire to cause you unnecessary embarrassment or any at all so far as I can help. If you think there is any substance in my letter, and if you will care to discuss matters with me and if to that end you would like me to postpone publication of this letter I shall gladly refrain on receipt of a telegram to that effect soon after this reaches you. You will, however, do me the favour not to deflect me from my course unless you can see your way to conform to the substance of this letter. This letter is not in any way intended as a threat, but is a simple and sacred duty peremptory on the civil resister. Therefore I am having it specially delivered by a young English friend, who believes in the Indian cause and is a full believer in non-violence and whom Providence seems to have sent me as it were for the very purpose.—I remain, your sincere friend, M. K. GANDHI.

Seth Jamnalal To Stay At Ashram.

At Mahatma Gandhiji's desire Seth Jamanlal Bajaj is staying in his Ashram till the 11th instant to help him in arranging for the march of the first batch of volunteers.

"WILL ATTAIN LIBERTY OR DIE."

—:o:—

Mahatma's Exhortation To His "Soldiers."

"68 PICKED MEN."

PREPARING FOR 12TH OF MARCH.

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

"We shall either attain liberty and return to the Ashram and that will be our new birth or we shall die." In these words, Mahatma Gandhi exhorted the inmates at the congregational prayers held in the Ashram tonight.

The revised and final list of Volunteers that will march on the 12th March, now contains 68 members. Gandhiji is thoroughly overhauling the residential arrangements in his Ashram, those who have enlisted as Volunteers being separated with their kit to-morrow afternoon. He will watch and inspect the arrangements made by the marching party.—Free Press.

"PICKED MEN OF MAHATMAJI."

—:o:—

Begin Independence Campaign On March 12

AHMEDABAD, March 6

Having issued the text of his letter to the Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi has begun making arrangements for his march as promised in his letter. He starts with the first batch of 60 picked members of Satyagraha Ashram

FOLLOW IN FOOTSTEPS OF MAHATMA.

—:o:—

Jawaharlal's Call To Brave Sons & Daughters Of India.

ALLAHABAD, March 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The final decision has been taken. Six days hence, on 12th of this month, Mahatma Gandhi starts on his great march to begin civil disobedience. He goes and many brave men will accompany him. Who will sit still unmoved during this great fight when India strives to regain her long lost freedom? Who will remain passive when India's bravest sons and daughters court suffering and imprisonment and death for her dear sake and to bring relief to her unhappy millions?

THE ONLY CHOICE.

There are only two ways open to each one of us—the way of freedom and the way of slavery. There can be only two hosts in the country—the army of freedom and the army of exploiters. Which way do we go and which host do we belong to? Let each one of us search his heart for an answer and give it in deeds worthy of India and of the great cause we fight for."—A. P.

BOMBAY "MOBILISING."

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. PLANS.

(See Page 12.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENT.

Cements Firm.

Bombay, March 6.

Cotton mill shares experienced irregular price changes Bombay Dyeings were quiet while Fazal and Pearls ruled very steady. Electric shares, Tata Hydros. Power and Andhra shares ruled firm and prices recorded further improvement. Tata Iron and Steel shares were neglected and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Cement shares ruled firm on good demand.

SHARES TENDERED.

Alcock 357, Bombay Dyeing 235, Bundi 2630, Bombay Steamer 228,

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 6.

Bombay Dyeing 757, 50, 62, 53. 60, 53.
Century 287, 83, 90, 86, 83.
Colaba 137, 40, 38.
Crescent 81.
Fazul 517 8, 33, 25, 28
Indore 347, 50.
Madhowji 29.
Nagpur 455, 62, 53.
New Great 170, 66, 76, 75, 76.
Pearl 236, 32, 41, 37, 42.
Simplex 51, 43.
Swadeshi 355, 62, 57, 60.
Burma 700, 697, 693.
Hydro 1155, 70, 66, 71, 68.
Tram 128, 296.
Deff 320, 15, 23, 18, 21, 20.
Ord. 51-4, 50-8, 52, 51-4.
Bundi 16-8, 17.
Indian 242, 43, 47, 51, 57.
Katni Ord 182.
Alcock 272, 71.

Bombay Burma Old 686, Century 200, Crescent 195, Colaba 537, Fazulbhoy 881, Gokak 205, Indore 267, Indian Cement 434, Katni 215, Kohinoor 712, New Great 581, Nagpur 278, Pearl 522, Swadeshi 263, Tata Steel Ord. 11385, Tata Steel Def 11467, Tata Hydro 324, Tram 2695.

—:o:—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, March 6.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 350.
Apollo 50, nil 4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 165.
Bharat 100 nil, 55.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 130.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 758-12.
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (22) nil, 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 10.
Central India 100, 458-11.
Century 100, 283-12.
Fazulbhoy 250, 523-12.
Crescent 100, 82-8.
Currimbhoy 100.
Dawn 250, 525.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 111-4.
Edward Sassoon 100, 200, nil, 61-4.
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Finlay 100, 81-14.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 150
Gokak 100, 161/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 65, 100, 1550.
Indian Bleaching etc. 97-6.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 910.
Indore Malwa 100, 350
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil, 15.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1700.
Koilnoor 100, 180
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2200
Khatau Makanji 100, nil, 77-8.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil, 900.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morraji Gokuldas 1000, nil 400.
Mathuradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil, 42-8.
Minerva **100, nil 75.**
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 135.
New City Bombay 47-3.
New Great Eastern **200 10y.** 176-4.
Osmanshahi **85 3y 52.**
Pearl 250, 242-8.
Phoenix 100, 330.
Premier 10, nil 1/5
Sassoon Cotton **100 nil, 4.**
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 52-8.
Simplex 150, 48-12.
Sholapur 1,000, 1440.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 0 360.
Tata Mill 25, nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2250
Western India Shipping 1,000, 810.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50, 2|3, 91-8.
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 16.
Eastern £5 xd. 76.
Imperial Bank 500, 1267/8 312-8.
Union 5, 3-2.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f. 132.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f xd. 17.
Gwalior Cement 10, 80.
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y, 147-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd 13.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni ord 182-8.
Katni Def 635.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 762-8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 85.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 90.
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8, 75.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 74.
Larkhana 100, 1f, 84.
Mandra Bhor 90, 1|15|21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 2|11|61, 85.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4, 82.
Sialkot Naroowal 100, 2|4|8 86.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 655.
Upper Sind 100 nil 76.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y. 122|8.
Surat Electric O 100 6/7y xd. 123-12.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20. 680
Bombay Tram Ord. 129/6
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1168-12.
Tata Power 1050, nil, 501-4.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 140
Poona Electricity **100 1y. 135.**

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy **1120 plus 20.**

Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 248-12.
New Berar 500 70y 770 xd.
New Mofussil 400. 407, 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 **30y 480.**

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 30/ 1725.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 7-10.
New India Assurance (10) 17-8.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 6, 27|-|-
Attock Oil 1 nil, 20
Belapur Co. 50, nil, 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 180
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F Corporation 693-12.
Burma Corp. 10, Rs. 9/8
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8-6.
Tata Construction **xd. 31.**
Tata Ord. 51/4
Tata Iron Def 320.
Bombay Telephone 50 51
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 n.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (x. f 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 106-4.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B 108-8.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE.

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref 67-8.
Andhra Pref. 960
Tata Power Pref 1050.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1020.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 6.

Bengal	180|204
Mathia	192|195
Khandeish	200|205
Akola-Khamgaon	205|212
Nagpur-Wardha	220|230
Barsi|Kurduwadi	205|210
Jalna-Aurangabad	200.205
Nagar-Vambori	200|205
Purna-Parbani	205|225
Khandwa-Sanavad	205|210
Indore-Ujjain	220|230
Miraj-Sangli	255|260
Coompta	245|250
Tirupur-Cambodia	310|320

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 6.

F P Bales:—

Receipts to date 5-3-30: 7697000 1929-30; 8376000 1928-29.

Receipts yesterday 5-3-30: 9000 1929-30; 13000 1928-29.

Exports to date 5-3-30: 5489000 1929-30; 6410000 1928-29.

Stock at Ports 28-2-30: 2163000 1929-30; 1197000 1928-29.

Stock at Interior Towns 28-2-30: 1288000 1929-30; 906000 1928-29.

Stock at Liverpool 28-2-30: 1024000 1929-30; 1110000 1928-29.

Visible Supply 28-2-30: 5146000 1929-30; 5052000 1928-29.

Quantity in Sight 28-2-30: 13121000 1929-30; 13375000 1928-29.

Quantity out of Sight 28-2-30: 9729000 1929-30; 10579000 1928-29.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, March 6.

The local market opened easy at Rs. 246|8 for Broach A.|M. delivery in sympathy with easier New York cables. The Bears have adopted a cautious policy and there was absence of selling except scattered liquidation. At the decline there was short covering and buying against "Pat" options influenced by theory of reaction. This resulted in improvement of prices to Rs. 247|12. At this level prices again declined to Rs. 246 on quiet Liverpool cables but towards the close there was steady buying by some Japanese firm. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A.|M.	248	12	0
Broach J.|A.	262	12	0
Oomra March	201	8	0
Oomra May	209	8	0
Oomra July	218	8	0
Bengal March	179	0	0
Bengal May	185	0	0
Bengal July	191	0	0
Broach A.M. highest	249	0	0
Broach A.|M. lowest	245	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Osaka, March 6.

March 150.70 —4.40.
June 156.80 —3.40.
Sept. 162.00 —3.00.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 6.

Bengal March	176
Bengal May	183
Bengal July	190
Broach A-M	246
Broach J-A	260
Umra March	199
Umra May	207
Umra July	216

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, March 6.

Bengal	188	183	178	172
Sind	193	188	183	177
Punjab	186	181	176	170
Rajputana	188	183	178	172
Broach	...	245	242	237
Umra	205	202	199	195
C P No. 1	221	218	215	210
C P No. 2	223	210	207	202
Mathia	...	189	184	179

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 6.

100 Viram Ladha & Co. Baramati 202
100 Viram Ladha & Co., Hansi 191
100 Chucheti T & Co.. Nimarkhedi 202
200 K Devchand & Co., Neemuch 206 1-2
100 Tata & Co., Dhulia 200
100 Tata & Co., Khamgaon 206
100 Tata & Co., Sangli 266
100 A Damodar, Jaora 200
100 E Spinner & Co., Veraval 195
100 E Spinner & Co., Veraval 199
100 Japan T & Co., Dhulia 199
100 Japan T & Co., Barwaha 200
100 H Nenshi, Jambusar 247
100 Langli & Co., Wardha 224
100 Textile & Co., Jamjodhpur 196

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 6.

Our market has ruled steady today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6|2|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb. Rs. 6|1 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6|4 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|14 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6|2|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|11 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 5|14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, March 6.

London Ready	19	1	0
London Forward	18	7	0
China Opening	1	11	5
China Closing	1	11	4
American Cent	41	2	0
Ready	53	7	0
Falgoon Opening	43	6	0
Falgoon highest	44	3	0
Falgoon Closing	44	2	0
Chaitra Opening	42	5	0
Tejimandi:—			
Falgoon	1	2	0
Chaitra	2	0	0

GOLD.

Bombay, March 6.

Ready	21	9	0
Falgoon	21	9	3
Chaitra	21	9	6
Naran Motilal	21	10	9
National City	21	12	0

LONDON METALS.

London, March 5.

Copper, Braziers	£92-1/2
Yellow Metals	£69
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£16-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£11-7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£164

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed 1b. Spot	7-7/16d. Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Further Decline Of 30 Points At New York.

CONTINUED SELLING PRESSURE.

Bombay, March 6.

The organised attempt to depress prices further succeeded yesterday in forcing down prices of American cotton to a new low level. No argument is needed to give a reasonable cause for the present action of the market as under worse conditions in past the markets have shown better tendency. It may be recalled that with the largest American cotton crop, the average price fetched in the year 1926 was a little above to-day's level. Speculative markets invariably act in anticipation and if we say that cotton markets are discounting the prospective situation of the next crop, it will be more appropriate. Of course how far the situation is discounted cannot be said by any human agency, but one can judge that there are more sellers of cotton to-day.

The New York cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 12 to 13 points on lower Liverpool advices. At this level there was some covering which hardened prices 6 points from the opening level during the first hour. The buying orders soon disappeared and prices again declined on heavy general selling influenced by unfavourable spot demand and poor demand for dry goods. The market closed at about the lowest level at a decline of 30 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices declined 30 points to 14.60c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled easy and prices closed at a decline of 43 to 40 points. Spot cotton prices declined 40 points to 14.41c.

U. S. Port Receipts and exports both were 9,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points and declined further on increased selling pressure. Later on there was some covering which rallied prices and the market closed at a net decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 8.28 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures declined 17 to 27 points. Empire cotton futures declined 7 points with May 7.87 and July 7.89.

PRIVATE CABLES:

N. Y. May Highest 14.98 (10-53 a.m.); Lowest 14.74 (2-53 p.m.).

Hemelryks:—"New York cables: Cotton European selling stop orders caught."

Hentz:—"Cotton early crop preparation progressing favourably. Market continues depressed owing to small buying power. May go temporarily lower, but do not think there is much risk at present prices."

Liverpool:—"Tendency continues downwards all commodities. support completely lacking."

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on unfavourable spot demand and unfavourable condition in dry goods market."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 5.

March	14.47—.31
May	14.75—.30
July	15.00—.29
October	15.14—.24
December	15.38—.21
January	15.45—.22
Middling Spot	14.60—.50

NEW CONTRACTS.

October	15.03—.23
December	15.25—.22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 5.

March	14.31—.43
May	14.58—.40
Middling Spot	14.41—.40

NEW YORK.

New York, March 5.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

March	Unquoted
May	14.97
July	15.22

New York, 11-45 a.m.:

March	14.60
May	14.90
July	15.14

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 5.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 5.

March	12.81—.08
May	12.73—.17
July	12.62—.27
November	12.53—.33
December	12.60—.33
January	12.68—.28
Sakells F.G.F. Spot	13.75 pl.10

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, March 6.

B. C. RATES—
T T 1|5 13|16.
D D 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 7|8 March.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 15|16 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 27|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|32 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|16 April|May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277-1|2.
Banks Selling T T 277-1|4.
Banks Buying T T 276-1|4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133-1|2

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/4 6th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 5/16 5th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 5th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.15-1/2 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/8 4th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 5/8 4th inst. 18 15/16 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1/2 4th inst. 18 9/16 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 40 4th inst. 41 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 13/32 per cent. 3 3/8 per cent. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 7/16 per cent. 4th inst. 3 7/16 per cent. 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Ban kCall 5-1/2 p.c. naminal, 3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos. 4-1/2 p.c. 12 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 5.

	Opening	Closing.
March	7.97	7.93—.96
April		7.96 .98
May	8.00	8.00 .06
June		8.03—.05
July	8.05	8.05 .06
August		8.07—.06
September		8.08—.07
October	8.12	8.10—.07
November		8.12—.07
December	8.20	8.16—.07
January	8.20	8.19 .07
February		8.20—.03
March		8.22—.07
Middling Spot		8.28—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 5.

Scinde Fully Good	4.35
Scinde Fine	4.60
Scinde Superfine	4.85
Bengal Good	4.10
Bengal Fully Good	4.35
Bengal Fine	4.60
Oomra Good	5.05—.10
Oomra Fully Good	5.35—.10
Oomra Fine	5.65—.10
Broach Fully Good	5.90—.10
Broach Fine	6.15—.10
Broach Superfine	6.40—.10

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 5.

March close at 7s. 7-1|4d.
May close at 7s. 10-7|8d. —1|8d.
July close at 8s. 0-7|8d. —3|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

March per bushel Dols. 1.06-1,2 —1-7|8d.
May per bushel Dols. 1.10-7|8 —1-7|8.
July per bushel Dols. 1.09 —1-3|4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

May 19.45 —.30.
June 19.55 —.30.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, March 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 485 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 105 per ton.

FORWARD RATES.

18th March settlement
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65/10
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/5
Tone of market:—Steady, better inquiry.

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES.

Further Decline Anticipated.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

New York, Mar. 5.

Bear operators are selling. Distress selling continues. Spot demand poor. Depression in Liverpool market influencing sentiment here. Statistical situation is weak. Good rains during winter indicate better crop outlook. Further decline is anticipated and advise to you to wait.

HAPUR MARKET REPORT.

HAPUR, Mar. 4.

Per Maund:
Wheat Khatti Ready Rs. 3/12
Wheat Khatti Jeth Rs. 3/10/9
Barley Khatti Ready Rs. 5.
Gram Khatti Ready Rs. 4/4.
Peas Khatti Ready Rs. 3/2.
Jaggery (Gur) 1st quality Rs. 5/6.
Jaggery (Gur) 2nd quality Rs. 4/14.
Jaggery (Gur) 3rd quality Rs. 4/8.
Arrival of Jaggery (Total of all qualities) 1200 maunds.

STOCKS.

	Khattis.
Wheat	77
Gram	1
Barley	4
Peas	1

WEATHER.

Dust storms rising from the West.

CROP CONDITION.

Likely to be damaged by this stormy weather. Otherwise, very good.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 5.

Silver India bought spot. China sold for forward. Market is uncertain.

Spot	18-15/16
Forward	18-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	3-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 5.

T T London on Berlin	£20.36-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	12.12-3/8
T T London on Brussels	34.89
T T London on Madrid	41.68
T T London on Milan	92.79
T T Londonn on Berne	25.16
T T London on Paris	124.21
T T London on Prague	164.12

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 5.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull), ton. Nominal Mar/April £6-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton. Sellers Mar/April £15-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) ton. Continent paid Mar/April £13-0-0

LINSEED.

London, March 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, London ton. Sellers April/March £17-17-6
Linseed, Calcutta, London ton. Sellers May/June £17-17-6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Hull, ton. Sellers March/April £16-15-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers March/April £18-7-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 5.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers May/Aug. 37/4-1/2
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers Sept./Dec. 37/4-1/2

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, Quality), Spot 10-1/4

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, March 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes. Sellers March/April 38/9
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes. Sellers March/April 39/
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. Sellers Afloat 40/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal May/June 41/

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, March 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
March/April per cwt 9/10-1/2 Sellers.
July/Sept. per cwt 10/3 Sellers.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 10/4-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
March/April per cwt 9/11-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
March/April per cwt 9/11-1/2 Sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£16-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. (London Register)	£112
National Bank	£44-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-7/8
Conversion Loan	£75-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£47-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£50-1/2
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£58-1/2
Consols	£53-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c	£102
Victory Bonds	£92-1/4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 6.

Since 1st September. Yesterday.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year.
Khandesh	872 252,738
Central India	2,570 298,669
Barsi and Nagar	1,853 196,319
Hyderabad-Gaorani	109 64,481
Berar	3,811 519,518
Central Provinces	4,973 273,642
Total Oomras	14,193 1,605,367
Dholera	517 84,023
N.-W. Provinces	201 131,546
Rajputana	873 32,129
Sind-Punjab	2,532 134,571
Broach	4,559 162,079
Coompta & Dharwar	44,518
Westerns-Northerns	2 14,957
Cocoanada	100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2 7,017
Persian	473
American	8,871
Egyptian & African	50 32,832
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	594
Total	22,929 2,259,077

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 6.

1st Sept. to 27th Feb. Yesterday.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year.
Europe E	5,744 441,068
Japan & China	8,185 753,641
Coast Ports	75 9,489
Up-country by Rail	55,607
Afloat in harbouhr for	
Afloat in habour for Japan	62,790
Total	14,004 1,322,595

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 5.

Demand Bills 485.75

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 6.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/6
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/14
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/6
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/13
6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/12
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/4
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/1
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 6.

Khandeish	872 bales.
Central India	2,570 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	1,858 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	109 bales.
Berar	3,811 bales.
Central Provinces	4,973 bales.
Dhollera	517 bales.
N.-W. Provinces	201 bales.
Rajputana	873 bales.
Sind-Punjab	2,532 bales.
Broach	4,559 bales.
Westerns-Northerns	2 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2 bales.
East Africans	50 bales.
Cotton	22,929 bales.
Wheat	7,846 cwts.
Linseed	17,541 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	868 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	907 cwts.
Poppyseeds	169 cwts.
Groundnuts	22,422 cwts.
Castorseeds	1,314 cwts.
Rice	68,751 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,479 cwts.
Cottonseeds	9,208 cwts.
Gram	223 cwts.
Joowar	246 cwts.
Barley	2,165 cwts.
Bajree	96 cwts.
Coal	2,433 tons.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930		ALL	
8 Mch.	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16650
12	Rawalpindi*		16619
17	Morea (Extra)		10946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10602
25	Malwa* ..		11'000
26	Narkunda x..		16'572
May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin* ..		16132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20827
28	Razmak ..		10857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16'601
12	Malwa ..		11'000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16'088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11.518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
6th	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..	ADEN	16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£189	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£139	£80
To Marseilles and back	£108	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

...te about	Steamers.		Tons.
1930			
...d Apr.	Dumana	..	8,427
...h Apr.	Domala	..	8,422

...hese two vessels are only one ...s ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
...bay to Plymouth	A	£64	£105
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£ 95

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru	25th Feb.	12th Mar.
MiyadonoMaru ..	27th Feb.	13th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru ..	11th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru..	22nd Mar.	2nd Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr
Tasumania Maru	28th Mar.	12th Apr.
Heimei Maru ..	8th Apr.	18th Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS. CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
22 Mar.	Gambhira *..	Straits &Japan.
26 Mar.	Kiddorpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua* ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£108

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
7 Mar.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
8 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
10 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi.
12 Mar.	Baroda ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
12 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Zanzibar.
13-14 ,,	Varela ..	Busreh viaKarachi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 May.	21 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Francisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5076	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	——	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	——	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10800	28 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	23618	Malden 9 Mar,	1 April,
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AMUSEMENTS.

COMING — TO-MORROW — SATURDAY

The pretty, bewitching, lovely
LAURA LA PLANTE
IN
"HOLD YOUR MAN"
a 100 per cent
ALL TALKING—ALL SINGING—ALL MUSICAL
UNIVERSAL PICTURE.
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THE SURYA FILM COMPANY OF BANGALORE
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A PRINCE INDEED

Featuring

For the first time in the History of the Indian screen a MONKEY diving inside a deep well and rescuing its master

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A leopard playing its role with more than Human Intelligence.

Miss KELLY
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and
Other Human Beings

Gorgeous Settings; NATURAL COLOUR scenes set amidst Beautiful Surroundings.

By the Gracious and kind permission of HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE the important scenes of this picture have been taken inside the DARIYA.....E.....DOULAT the summer—house of TIPPOO SULTAN at Serangapatam.

Showing from Saturday 8th March 1930
AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

"NOAH'S ARK"

A MIGHTY GORGEOUS TALKIE OF UNPARALLELED SPLENDOUR AND STAGGERING MAGNIFICENCE!

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

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It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

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Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

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L 206

PROFESSION

N PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

ON and from 1st April, 1930, the G. I. P. Railway will cease to work the Central Salsette Tramway.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 4th March, 1930.
349

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 17th March, 1930 to 2nd April 1930, both days inclusive.

356

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

5th Edition. In Urdu or English. Price Rs. 7-8 net each.

SIR GANGA RAM TRUST LAHORE.
v40

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NATHANIEL EZEKIEL DIVEKAR and HEERA BEHRA, PARTAP BEHRA and FOJMAL BEHRA have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, situate at Umerchady, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, one hundred seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3646, Cadastral Survey No. 1947, Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3503, Street No. 9, Umerkhady First Road, and bounded on or towards the North by Umerkhady First Road, on or towards the South partly by property belonging to Mannaseh Joseph Ezekiel Rahaman and partly by property belonging to Simon Reuben, on or towards the East by Umerkhady First Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Samuel Aaron Awasker, and which said premises have been in occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1930.

Messrs. SURAJMAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
355

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 3863 of 1923.

Messrs. HIRJI BHOJRAJ AND SONS, a firm, ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Sha TEJSI VIRJI AND COMPANY ..... Defendants.

LET ALL parties concerned attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers in the High Court of Bombay on FRIDAY next, the 14th day of March, 1930, at 11-15 O'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) at the hearing of an application on the part of the Plaintiffs for an Order:—

1. That Court Receiver be appointed Receiver of the right, title and interest of Tejsi Virji in the Mumbra property with power to sell the same without reserve and to execute an assignment thereof and to reimburse himself costs as between Attorney and Client.
2. That the Plaintiffs may be given liberty to bid and to set off the amount to the extent of the balance due by the Defendant.
3. That the Receiver do pay the nett sale proceeds to the Plaintiffs.
4. That the Receiver may be discharged on passing accounts to the Plaintiffs or their Attorneys.
5. That the Prothonotary do issue a Warrant of Arrest if there is a balance unsatisfied.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1930.

This Summons was taken out by us.

(Sd.) MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,
TEJSI VIRJI Esqr.,
358

NOTICE OF INTENDED SALE.

Our client Mr. VALLABHJI RAMJI, the Administrator of the estate of the deceased Ramdas Ratansi, desires to sell the immoveable property, situate at Kandewadi, of Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed), admeasuring 450 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 451 of Girgaon Division and bearing Municipal "D" Ward No. 904 and Street Nos. 72-80, and bounded on the East by the property of Devkorbai, on the West by Naronwadi, on the North by the property of Devkorbai, and on the South by the Kandewadi Street.

Offers for the purchase of the said property are therefore invited from those intending to purchase the same. The said offers will be received by the undersigned at their Office, at 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. Offers to be sent on or before the 15th of March, 1930. Offers once made shall not be withdrawn on any ground whatsoever.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned at any time during office hours.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1930.

MOHILE & PAREKH,
Solicitors for Mr. Vallabhji Ramji, the Administrator of the Estate of Ramdas Ratansi.
357

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES AND OTHER FURNITURE OF A RUNNING BILLIARD ROOM.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 76, Haji Cassum Jusab Building, Bellasis Road, on the Tram Lines, by order of Messrs. Idaji Madhaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Darabsha Rustomji Kapadia, the Mortgagor all furniture of the Billiard Room of the said Mortgagor, viz:—

3 Billiard Tables, 3 Benches, 6 Chairs, 1 Clock fancy lights, Easy chair and other sundry articles.

Terms:—Cash should be paid in full and delivery should be taken immediately after the sale is over.

GANDHI & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. B. G. Parekh & Co.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 9TH STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Dhuda Galal, son of Galal Gumma, one of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Gangaram alias Gongaji and the heirs and the legal representatives of Posety Gangaji the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 13th February, 1889 made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Messrs. Dhula Ramji and Co., the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY, the 13th of March, 1930, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises erected building and standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of the Kamatipura Ninth Street outside the Fort in new Town in the Island and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 46-1|9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under Old No. 4320, New No. 10869, Old Survey No. 3869 and New Survey No. 6736 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Old No. 44 and now under Street No. 5961 and E Ward No. 1790 and bounded on the East by the Temple of Mahaluxmi, on the West by the house of Munna Jalloo, on the North by the Sweeper's passage and on the South by the Kamatipura Ninth Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Desai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 70, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGAON

Under instruction from Messrs Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mulla Abdul Tayeb Shaik Abdul Husein, the Mortgagor and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th October 1923 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the late Mr. Amerchand Jhaverchand and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses bungalows outhouses godowns and stables standing thereon and known as 'THE MOUNT' situate at and fronting the Mount Road Mazagaon in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (12850) sq. yds. or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 27, New No. 16256 Old Survey No. 671 and New Survey No. 3661 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Mount Road on or towards the West by the property of Musa Mapla on or towards the North by the property of Sarafally Mamuji and Alibhoy Adamji, and on or towards the South by the property of Bai Dhunbaiji wife of Dorabji Jamsetji Parekh and others and Aga Samsuddin Shah respectively and the said premises which are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 5038 (1) and Street Nos. 20 and 22 Ward No. 5038 (2) and Street Nos. 22a. Ward No. 5038 (3) Street No. 22b. Ward No. 5038 (4) Street No. 22c. Ward No. 5038 (5) Street Nos. 22d. Ward No. 5036 (3a) Street No. 22cb, Ward No. 5058 (2a) Street No. 22aa Ward No. 5038 (1) a Street No. 22ab and which said premises bear Cadastral Survey No. 412 of Mazagon Division.

N. B.:—LAST six Monthly municipal Bill is Rs. 4863-3-0.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Jehangir Building, 133 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TANK BUNDER ROAD AND GORUPDEV ROAD, OPPOSITE THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tank Bunder Road, admeasuring about 2010 square yards bearing Collector's New No. B|16296, 16335, New Survey No. 3B|3712, 4|3712, Cadastral Survey No. 637 of Mazagaon Division and bounded on the North by the property in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahofed and others, on the South partly by Tank Bunder Road and partly by the property in the occupation of Jagjivandas Narsidas and another bearing C. S. No. 638, on the East partly by the property in the occupation of Jagjivandas Narsidas and another bearing C. S. No. 638 and partly by the property in the occupation of Muncherji Hirjibhoy bearing C. S. No. 636 and on the West partly by the property in the occupation of Noormahomed Haji Jhan Mahomed and others bearing C. S. No. 639 and partly by Gorupdev Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
A picture every Literature must See.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY, 8th March, 1930.
The Classic of the Indian Screen
A PRINCE INDEED.
A PRINCE INDEED.
A PRINCE INDEED.
Featuring
Miss MACKEY, Miss KELLY.
MASTER TIPPOO
and
other human beings
Produced by:
THE SURYA FILM COMPANY
of
BANGALORE
AT
Krishna Cinema.
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOAN CRAWFORD
NILS ASTHER
In the flaming romance
DREAM OF LOVE
Military pomp and gay court scenes in a love story you'll never forget
ALSO
"A MILESTONE IN AVIATION"
a record flight from
BOMBAY TO DELHI
COME AND SEE
THE TAJ MAHAL OF AGRA
from 2,000 feet in the air.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
MARION DAVIES
IN
THE CARDBOARD LOVER
A picture to love and laugh!

THE LAST DAY
To-day to see our Grand Gala Opening Week's programme
In association with
MESSRS MADAN THEATRES LTD.
WARNER SHORTS
CONSISTING OF
GIOVANNI MARTINELLI REVELERS
ETC.
AND 100 PER CENT.
ALL TALKING
ALL SINGING
ALL MUSICAL
RADIO DRAMA
Half Marriage
A lashing drama of Hell-bent youth featuring
OLIVE BORDEN and Vaudeville Merry Makers.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. (S.T.)
PRICE OF ADMISSION:—
Box Rs. 3-6; Sofa Rs. 2-4; Side Balcony Rs. 1-8; First Re. 1-2 and Second 9 As.
SEATS COULD BE RESERVED BEFOREHAND AT THE THEATRE FROM 10 A.M.
WELLINGTON TALKIES
DHOBI TALAO

THE SURYA FILM COMPANY of BANGALORE.
Specially requests the enlightened public of Bombay to witness its classics of the screen.
A PRINCE INDEED
FEATURING
For the first time
A MONKEY
Directing itself into a situation that will make you gape with wonder.

On the Indian screen "A DOG" that jumps right into your heart
A LEOPARD that understands its business.
MASTER TIPPOO
Miss MACKEY Miss KELLY
and
Other Human Beings.
See the bewitching "DANCE of the VEIL" in all its glamour set off by the back ground of the DARIYA.....E...A...DOULAT of TIPPOO SULTAN at SERANGAPATAM.
See how a prince lives, fights and Loves clean enobbling depicting the highest ideals of life with a grip that will hold you willing captives.
Showing from Saturday 8th March 1930
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

Excelsior Theatre
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
The Super Musical Spectacle
RIO RITA
featuring
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES
The Last word in Entertainment You must see it to Believe it.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE WEATHERLEY SISTERS.
In a Jazz Contortion Act with Cinema.
"DENIAL"
Featuring CLAIRE WINDSOR.

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PLEASE HELP A DESERVING CHARITY BY YOUR KIND PRESENCE.
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.
KHWAB-I-HASTI
(DAO-PECH)
Will be performed on TUESDAY, 11th March, 1930 at 9-30 p.m.
AT
BHANGWADI THEATRE
Kalbadevi
BY THE STUDENTS OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE
In Aid of
BAI YAMUNABAI L. NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.
Tickets can be had at the National Medical College, Jetha Street (Lal Chimni) Lamington Road, Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Girgaon, and at the Theatre on the day of the Performance.
MR. HIRALAL.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
of Gujrat, has kindly consented to give some of his comical performances.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council By-election: Nomination of candidates for the City South Non-Mahomedan Constituency.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with English mails of February 20 due 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 8.

S. S. "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races, Spring Metting, 4th Day.

SMALLPOX IN BOMBAY CITY: Wednesday's figures are as under: Cases 34; Deaths 15; Primary Vaccinations 196; Re-vaccinations 1009.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.: The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY: A Clinical Meeting of the Society will be held at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for Children to-day (Friday) at 4.30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS: The Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated Mr. A. J. Turner as an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Dr. G. W. Burley, resigned.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of the Association, magic lantern lectures on "Small-pox" will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, in Nayusaya Buildings, Tardeo, and in Sundar Je's Chawl at New Nagpada to-day (Friday) and Sunday (7th and 8th) respectively at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' UNION: Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union, and B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, a meeting of the Mill workers and B. B. and C. I. Railway workers, will be held in the maidan near Mahim (B. B. and C. I. Railway) station to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.)

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY: The 25th clinical meeting of the Opthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p. m in the premises of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when interesting cases will be shown. Dr. Ratnakar will lecture on "Cataract extraction with a Bridge.

PIR FAKIH ALI MAKHDUM SAHEB TRUST: A public meeting of Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Tuesday last in the Jumma Masjid at Mahim, to adopt the triennial audited accounts for the years of 1925, 1926 and 1927 of the above charitable Trust Mr. Munshi Mahomed Hossein Pathan presided. A resolution to adopt the said audited accounts was moved by the chairman, which being duly seconded, was passed unanimously.

LANTERN LECTURE BY MR. BANAJI: A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali on Tuesday the 11th inst. at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "Modern Researches on the Phenomena of Death." The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern showing how Soul passes away from the body after death, etc.

THANA S. D. C. BYE-ELECTION: Mr. Z. V. Navalkar writes: "I am standing as a candidate for the bye-election for the Thana and Suburban District Constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Chhotalal Shroff. I have been a Councillor of the Thana City Municipality for the last 14 years, and have worked several times as a Chairman of the Standing Committee, as Vice President and at present I have been re-elected President of the Thana City Municipality."

LECTURES ON GUJARATI LITERATURE: Mr. N. B. Divatia, Lecturer in Gujarati, Elphinstone College, will deliver the third and concluding Lecture of his course of Lectures on Gujarati Literature in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Friday) at 5.30 p. m. The subject of the Lecture is "Ramanbhai Mahipatram Critic, Poet and Play Wright" and the Lecture will be delivered in Gujarati. The lecture is open to the public.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 4 p. m. on the 5th instant and left there at 10.30 p. m. the same day.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 28th February 1930 is:

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation, 181,59,98.

Reserve Coin and bullion:—

In India Silver coin 105,68,88.

In India Gold coin 32,27,30.

In India silver bullion 1,81,60.

Securities (purchase price) In India 38,88,27. In England 2,93,93.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE BYE-ELECTION: Nominations are invited for one seat on the All-India Congress Committee, in place of Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta resigned.

Candidates must be members of any of the District Congress Committees, in the City of Bombay.

Candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by the Congress Members. Nomination papers can be had from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Office, Congress House Girgaum Back Road, and must be handed over before 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) on Friday the 14th inst.

If there are more than one candidate the Poll will take place on Tuesday (the 18th inst.) between the hours of 8 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 9 p. m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Girgaum Back Road.

INDIA'S NEEDS.

—:o:—

Physical, Mental And Moral Fitness.

The anniversary function of the R. D. Vyayam Mandir, Sojitra, was held under the presidentship of Dr Hardikar, President of Hind Seva Dal.

Dr. Hardikar delivered a speech in Hindi on the utility of physical culture and the present situation in India. He was much pleased to witness the physical feats performed by the boys about three hours. The position in India was growing worst every year from 1920 onwards and it would be vastly changed in a year or two. The people had to prepare themselves for a non-violent fight. What India required at present was the men equipped with not only physical but mental and moral fitness.

DR. COOVERJI R. AVARI.

—:o:—

Presented With Minto Research Gold Medal.

In recognition of his conspicuous services to the Haffkine Institute at Parel, Bombay, Khan Bahadur Dr. Cooverji R. Avari was presented with the Minto Research Gold Medal at the Investiture recently held by His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Avari is the first Parsi Doctor to win the much coveted prize. He had been connected with the Haffkine Institute for a number of years and had made a special study of tropical diseases, and the award of the gold medal was a fitting tribute to his research work in that field. Dr. Avari retired from Government service some time ago.

GUJARAT YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Be Held At Navsari On 23rd And 24th Inst.

The first session of Gujarat Youth Conference will be held at Navsari on the 23rd and 24th of this month, under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay. It is called by the Youths of Navsari and Surat Districts Youths Leagues.

The object of the Conference is to unite the various youth Leaguers of Gujarat thereby making the youths useful in dealing with the various social, religious and political movement started for the uplift of the public at large.

The fee for the Reception Committee Membership is Re. 1-0-0, for "Rrepresentative", annas eight and visitors annas four.

"MEMON SUDHARAK."

The Id number of the "Memon Sudharak", a Bombay illustrated weekly is a profusely illustrated and well got-up publication of this festive season, of about 100 pages. The contributions cover a wide range of subjects. Among the contributions are: "The Clarion Call" by Mr. K. F. Nariman "March Forward" by Mr. Y. I. Meherally; "Id-ul-Fitr" by Mr. G. K. Nariman; "A Message to Memons" by Mr. S. A. Brelvi; "The Message of Id" by Fatima Begam; "A call to Memon Youths" by Mr. Harilal Bhatt, "A now to my Young Brethren." by Mr H. A. Elias. The number is priced at annas four only and can be had at the offices at Mehtab Building, Sydenham Road (behind Bhendi Bazaar New Road).

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Apathetic Agricultural Department.

MORE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WANTED.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday resumed discussion on the token cut of Rs. 1,000 from the total demand of Rs. 29,04,000 under the head of "Public Health" moved by Dr. Gilder.

Mr. Mir Mahomed Baloch (Karachi) complaining of the insanitary condition of Karachi said many people in Karachi fell victims to cholera, influenza and other diseases in the absence of drainage there.

The municipality had no funds to improve the water supply and consequently people got water for only five hours a day.

The Minister for Local Self-Government:—The information supplied to the House by the Member is incorrect. In Karachi, the people get water for 19 hours and not for five hours.

Mr. Baloch however maintained that what he stated was correct.

GOVT'S NIGGARDLINESS.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) submitted that hardly Rupees two lacs were spent on the sanitation of rural areas although a large amount was sanctioned every year.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay North) objected to the location of a slaughter house at Dohad near the river, as its water was likely to be polluted.

The Minister for Local Self-Government replying said the slaughter house at Dohad was situated near the up stream of the river and it was not possible for the towns people to use polluted water. The workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway were likely to be removed to Dohad and in that case, the population of the town woo increase and the present slaughter house would not be big enough for requirement of the town. In that event, the question of location would be sympathetically considered. At present it was not possible to remove it as the municipality had spent a large sum of money which was not in a flourishing condition.

KARACHI'S DIGNITY.

Referring to the complaint of Mr. Mir Mahomed Baloch he said, the Karachi Municipality had spent Rs. 12 lakhs for building a municipal hall and he failed to see why they did not spend money for water works which would be in keeping with their dignity.

The token cut motion was withdrawn by Dr. Gilder and the whole grant was approved without any reduction.

AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister of Agriculture) then asked for a total grant of Rs. 27,69,000 under the head of "Agriculture".

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) moved a cut of Rs. 100 in a provision of Rs. 16,79,000 provided for agricultural education, research and propaganda, etc. He said though they were spending lakhs of rupees on this department, scientific agriculture had made no progress beyond introducing fertilisers in some places which hardly affected one per cent of cultivable land in the Presidency. He complained that almost the whole attention of the department was devoted to the irrigation crops to the neglect of dry crops. He also urged Government to devise some agency by which the cotton growers and other cultivators would not be deprived of their proper profits in connection with the sale of their produce in the market.

WANTED CONSOLIDATION.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai (Kaira) said the activities of the department in regard to the improvement of agriculture would be of no avail unless the too small holdings of land in the presidency were consolidated into holdings of a certain standard so as to admit of the introduction of scientific improvements.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira) assured the House that he would be the first to appreciate the work of the Government in the direction of improvement of land. He agreed that in the past Government did make an honest effort in this particular direction but he had noticed that during the last 15 years they had been hopelessly apathetic in that respect.

Owing to the experiments made on the Government farms to improve the varieties of cotton grown in the Presidency, Mr. Desai submitted that they were not satisfactory. The improvements given on Government farms perhaps gave better yield than on the cultivators' farms, but still they did not give the same results as they gave in America.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik (Surat) pointed out that the Agricultural Department had been in existence for the last 30 years and yet it had done not much for the improvement of agriculture in the presidency.

Syed Miran Muhammed Shah (Hyderabad) also supported the cut motion and said nothing was done to improve the cultivation in Sind. The Agricultural Department had effected some improvement in cotton cultivation, but that was, he said, confined to Jamrao Canal only. He urged for more extensive propaganda for the benefit of cultivators.

Thakor of Kerevada also supported.

Discussion on this question was not our when the Council adjurned. The discussion will be resumed to-day at 1 p.m.

First All-India Dockworkers Conference.

—:o:—

The First All India Dockworkers Conference will be held on 8th and 9th instant under the Presidentship of Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Press representatives and intending visitors are requested to apply for tickets from the Secretaries, 107, Esplanade Road Bombay

The Eastern Bank, Limited.

—:o:—

The Manager of the Bank writes: We have received the following telegram from our London Office:

Net Profit including brought forward £167,990.15.5 annual meeting will be held March 19th. Directors recommend final dividend at the rate of 5sh. per share less Income Tax at the rate of 4sh. per pound less 3d. relief in respect of Dominion Income Tax making net Income Tax per pound 3sh. 9d.

To Reserves, £30,000.

To Premises—Nil.

Carried forward £47,990.15.5. Dividend payable on and after March 24th.

—:o:—

TELUGU BACKSLIDING.

—:o:—

No Temple Entry To Untouchables.

At a crowded special general meeting of the Telugu Munurwar community held on the 2nd instant it was unanimously resolved that owing to the present conditions in the community the operation of the resolution passed at the general meeting held on 2nd February allowing untouchables entry into the eight temples of the community in Bombay, should be suspended for a period of one year and that during this period all agitation on the subject should cease.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, March 6.

Previous Closing Rate	14.75
To-day's Opening Rate	14.62
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	14.65
Difference	—.10
Broach Expertations	Rs. 248

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 6.

Previous Closing Rate	8.00
To-day's Opening Rate	7.88
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	7.80
Difference	—.20

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, March 6.

Silver Ready	18	12	0
Lower	0	3	0
Silver Forward	18	9	0

Unchanged.

Tone of market:—Dull.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 6.

1st Settlement	43	13	0
2nd Settlement	42	11	0

CRUEL JOKE ON MUNICIPAL TEACHERS.

—:o:—

Reduction In The Scale Of Salaries.

POPULAR CITY FATHERS VOTE AGAINST IT.

Considerable heat was introduced into the discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday on the question as to whether the Corporation should go back upon its own resolutions sanctioning an enhancement of the scale of salaries of Municipal Vernacular Final Teachers. The question was discussed for more than two hours at the previous meeting and came for final consideration on Thursday.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar sought to rescind the resolutions passed by the Corporation on 15th November 1928 and 8th August 1929 enhancing the grade of Vernacular Final Teachers from Rs. 40-1-60 to Rs. 50-1-60.

To this Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram had moved an amendment fixing the scale at Rs. 40-1-65.

"CRUEL JOKE" ON POOR TEACHERS.

A second amendment was moved by Dr. J. V. Vora who proposed a revision of the scale to Rs. 45-1-70.

Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment which was characterised as a "reactionary move" and "a cruel joke" on the teachers was passed by the House, the progressivists casting their votes in favour of the amendment.

A major part of the proceedings was devoted to the election of six members on the Municipal Standing Committee in the place of those retiring as from 1st April next. There were ten candidates in the run, namely, Messrs. A. P. Sabavala, Hiralal D. Nanavati, L. R. Tairsee, M. A. Karanjavalla, Mulraj Karsondas, Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, Mr. S. K. Pupala, Dr. Sorab P. Mehta, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and Mr. Y. G. Pandit.

The election resulted in the defeat of Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Hiralal D. Nanavati, Mulraj Karsondas and S. K. Pupala.

REJECT THE RESOLUTION.

The question of the salaries of the Vernacular teachers was then taken up.

Dr. Viegas appealed to the Corporation not to go back on its previous resolutions which were passed by clear majorities. It was not right policy to make retrenchments in the matter of education, he asserted. He pleaded for a humane treatment of the school teachers whose condition had been compared to those of "pattawallas." He asked the House to reject Mr. Dimtimkar's resolution and both the amendments thereon.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta expressed surprise that Mr. Boman-Behram should have brought an amendment of that kind. He recalled that the Corporation's resolution when forwarded to the School Committee (of which Mr. Boman-Behram was then the Chairman) was accepted by the latter body. As the constitutional head of that Statutory Committee it was his duty to support the Corporation's resolution, but instead of that Mr. Boman-Behram was seen most astoundingly side-tracking and going against the spirit of the resolution.

(A voice: He is helpless).

In reply to the Municipal Commissioner who had advanced the argument that the cost of living was now cheaper than it was several years before, the speaker asked him if he would agree to a cut in his salary. Dr. Vora's amendment was more in the spirit of the original Corporation resolution and therefore he accorded his support to it.

Dr. Solanki asked the Corporation to be true to its pledges and reject the resolution and amendments.

Mr. Khairaz opposed the resolution as well as amendments.

After some more discussion the question was put to vote.

Dr. Vora's amendment was first put to vote and declared lost 29 voting for and 40 voting against the amendment.

Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment was then put to vote and carried.

SOME BOMBAY MILLS CLOSING.

—:o:—

A Critical Time.

The Bombay mills are passing through a very critical period of their existence, as is shown by the closing down of some of the mills.

The Petit group of mills viz., Dinshaw Petit, Framji Petit, Bomanji Petit and Manekji Petit Mills have already notified their workmen that as soon as the work in hand is over, which will take place about the end of this month, they will close down the mills.

The New City of Bombay and Colaba Land Mills also have given similar notices and propose to close down some of the departments for the present. The New Great Eastern Mill will remain closed from the 15th March to the 1st of April.

TRAPPED BY POLICE.

—:o:—

Alleged Counterfeiting Of Coins.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Wadia and a common jury, Hussainkhan Musakhan and Kasamali Gulamalli, were charged with counterfeiting King's coin.

According to the prosecution, the first accused went to one Gulammahomed at Andheri and showing some gold sovereigns represented that they were counterfeit ones made him, and suggested to him to join him in a roaring business which he promised, if he got some monetary help. Gulamahomed pretended to fall in with the suggestion, but secretly informed the Andheri police. But the accused for some reason ceased going to Andheri thereafter.

The Andheri police informed the Bombay police who laid a trap for the accused and put up two men ostensibly to join him in this affair. Then on 9th November, when the accused was engaged in counterfeiting coins, the spies informed the police who raided the shop.

TRIBUTE TO Y. M. C. A.

—:o:—

Governor On Physical Culture.

Sir F. Sykes delivered the following speech at the general meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday:

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Y.M.C.A. and especially the helpers, for their untiring work during the regrettable disturbances of last year. It was one more proof of the spirit which pervades the Social worker the world over and prompts him to look after the comforts of those in danger and those who are perforce compelled to live in discomfort. It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to quote as a parallel the good work done by the Y.M.C.A., in every theatre during the Great War, when the Red Triangle was a sign of comfort to so many of us.

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR.

A great industrial city such as Bombay has several special needs to which your Association can minister according to its resources. One of the most important in my opinion is the provision of facilities for healthy recreation for workers and students during leisure hours. This is being done, I know, both at the Municipal playgrounds for the young lads and children and at the various Social Service Branches, and I am convinced that work such as this helps to make contented workers and a more prosperous city. It is not necessary for me to dwell on the benefits from a health point of view of organised games, and I hope it may be possible before long to institute in other parts of this City playgrounds of a similar character where young men can meet one another in healthy pastimes, with benefit not only to their physical development but to their mental and moral calibre. I was pleased to read in your Report that it had been possible to fill the vacancy of a Physical Director for we all know how great is the value of Physical Training in this crowded City, where other facilities for exercise are difficult to provide. This training will be of much benefit to the students who are living in your Hostels, as well as to other young men.

It is another and very important part of your work to look after the young men who come to Bombay without any definite prospect of employment, attracted perhaps by the deceptive lure of a great city and are liable to find themselves stranded. To help them to find employment is a way of saving them from many dangers, and I greatly appreciate the value of the attention which you are paying to this subject.

"RIO RITA."

—:o:—

Grand Opening At Excelsior To-day.

"Rao Rita", the all talking all musical screen version of Ziegfeld's famous stage production will have its grand opening at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, on Friday at 6-15 p.m., and will be continued throughout the next week.

This fabulous operetta of a beautiful love romance on the Mexican borderland, when staged by Florenz Ziegfeld, America's well-known producer of musical extravaganza, achieved a sensational success with a run of 62 weeks at Broadway. The favourite song and comedy hits of the original Ziegfeld production with several new melodies are heard in this film which has been lavishly produced by the Radio Pictures. It has a huge cast of 400 players including a chorus of 100 Hollywood beauties who appear in some original dance numbers. Bebe Daniels, so long a favourite of the silent screen, takes her first speaking role as the heroine, and playing opposite her is John Boles, a well-known star of the musical comedy stage.

The timings of the shows have been slightly altered to 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.

I.V. 149

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NO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

—:o:—

Settle Hindu-Muslim Differences.

SHAUKAT ALI'S OPPOSES MAHATMA.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in the course of a speech before a meeting of Muslims at "Chota-Qabrustan" on Thursday night said:—

"I have a very painful and difficult duty to perform which I must do in the true interest of Islam, Muslims and our motherland. I will be frank without being discourteous to anybody. You know Mahatma Gandhi has decided to launch out a campaign of Civil Disobedience at this very inopportune time when the feelings between Hindus and Musalmans are strained and there is suspicion and distrust all round. Inspite of our persistent efforts to make Mahatmaji realize that before anything big could be done, it was absolutely necessary that Hindus and Muslims and other minorities should come to an honourable understanding. I have been a disciplined and devoted worker under Mahatmaji and had never opposed him in anything that he was doing, but to-day, when I feel that his actions would hurt the cause of our Motherland, I cannot remain silent and must do my duty.

Mahatmaji has treated our advice with indifference if not contempt. GIVES THE BRITISH A CHANCE.

The Government on the one hand is sitting like a sphinx, there are parties in England, who want to treat India as incompetent children for all times. We do not know what the Viceroy can or will do, but we have decided to give the British people another chance and see if there could be peace and understanding. I do not know Lord Irwin but I am told he is sincere and means well. We Muslims have decided to go to the Round Table Conference and put our and our country's demands before the British Parliament both for India and for outside India and if they refuse to meet our reasonable wishes, we would then be in a strong position to prepare for a fight. Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal without consulting the wishes of any community saw the Viceroy on the 23rd December and upset everything. Therefore, they after this, cannot claim any assistance from us. It is we who have a genuine grievance against him and now he means to force the pace and expects us and all the Muslims, Liberals, non-Brahmins, depresses classes, Sikhs and other minorities and the Princes to keep looking on with folded hands at this unwise action.

It is such a pity that the peace move started by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru should not have the loyal and active support of Mahatmaji and the Congress leaders.

We Muslims must make our own plans complete and ignoring all extraneous matters—devote ourselves to our constructive programme and make our people stand on their own legs and learn to defend themselves without going on their knees either at the feet of the Government or at the feet of the Hindu majority. We believe in peace and will always work for it and communal quarrels are the last thing we desire because, quarrels and work cannot go on together.

I hope, patriotic and sensible Hindu, Muslim and other leaders will combine to stop the danger we see coming.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1930

THE LAST OFFER.

—:o:—

The full text of Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy has been published. We have no doubt that every Indian will either read it or have it read to him and that it will also be seriously discussed by millions outside India. Like the solemn declaration made by millions of Indians on the Independence Day it will go down to history as an ever memorable document inspiring every one who reads it. It is unthinkable that self-respecting Indians who have the privilege of being alive to-day will fail to be inspired by the letter to noble action worthy of its author and of the cause to which it is dedicated. The letter is a just but uncompromising indictment of British rule in India, a clear case for Indian independence and for immediate effective action to win it. It is Mahatmaji's literally last warning to the British Government, the last opportunity he could offer to that Government to pause, consider and make a genuine effort at settlement. And the Viceroy himself will readily admit that Gandhiji is the last man to indulge in bluff at this awful crisis. If the opportunity is not seized in the spirit in which it is offered, then on the 11th day of this month the curtain will open on a drama the like of which the world has never witnessed.

The letter itself may be briefly analysed here. In a few telling words Gandhiji unfolds "The tale of India's ruination" under British rule, which he regards as a "curse", the tale of crushing land tax, of the salt tax that falls most heavily on the poorest, of the liquor revenue which grows at the expense of people's health and morals and of the almost endless liabilities incurred in the name of India, to choose only a few of the evils of foreign domination. "The iniquities sampled above," says Gandhiji, "are maintained in order to carry on a foreign administration demonstrably the most expensive in the world." To bring this point home to the Viceroy he cites the instance of the latter's own salary and points out that while the British Prime Minister is getting only ninety times Britain's average income, the Viceroy gets much over 5000 times India's average income.

This economic bleeding of India, says Gandhiji, and the consequent "slow death by starvation of her people" must stop at once. "This transformation is impossible without Independence" and since Great Britain would defend her vested interests by all the forces at her command and the proposed London Conference is no remedy at all, "India must evolve force enough to free herself from that embrace of death." That force he proposes to evolve through non-violent resistance and to set it in motion "as well against the organised violent force of British rule as against the unorganised violence from the growing party of violence". To those who contend that even non-violent resistance is fraught with risks Gandhiji replies that in the first place "to sit still would be to give rein to both the forces above mentioned" and secondly the conversion of the British nation "that has consciously or unconsciously preyed upon another far more numerous, far more ancient and no less cultured than itself is worth any amount of risk." His quarrel, he makes it clear, is not with individuals but with the system. He "does not intend to harm a single Englishman or any legitimate interest he may have in India."

However terrible the "tale of India's ruination" may be, it is more than a twice told tale. The pertinent question now is what the Viceroy will do, whether it must be war, as the Mahatma conceives it, or it may be peace. That Gandhiji is not going to be deflected from his set task by any vague promises is now as certain as night follows day. It appears from the sudden publication of the letter, despite Gandhiji's assurance to refrain from publishing it if the Viceroy so wished or if he wished to discuss matters with him, that so far at any rate the Viceroy has not shown any real disposition to heed the last warning. There need be no doubt, however, that the Viceroy is in the closest communication with the British Government. Unless good sense prevails in the British Government before it is too late and that Government summons courage enough to do justice to India by accepting Gandhiji's last offer, it may be assumed that on the appointed day he will give the signal for a non-violent war. He is confident that "the sufferings the people will undergo unless the British nation sooner retraces its steps will be enough to melt the stoniest hearts." It may be that until thousands demonstrate their determination to win freedom no hearts will melt. Gandhiji trusts when he is arrested "there will be tens of thousands ready in a disciplined manner to take up the work after me." Considering the mood of the country as revealed in the observance of the Independence Day and the activities of the various Provincial Congress Committees there can hardly be any doubt about the response. But the immediate question is: Has Lord Irwin the authentic spark of statesmanship in him to rise to the full height of his opportunity bringing about a happy settlement by responding to Mahatmaji's appeal and thus opening the way "for" a real conference between equals interested only in promoting the common good of mankind through voluntary fellowship and in arranging the terms of mutual help and commerce equally suited to both?"

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION.

—:o:—

More than once in the past have we been obliged publicly to call attention to the ways of University administration, which seem to have got into fashion with the official clique that has entrenched itself into a position of domination in the University. But while in the past its activities took indirect form, manifesting themselves through legal quibbling on points of order, in the latest instance which has come to our knowledge, the method adopted is far more reprehensible. Thanks to the decision of the Chancellor declaring that no valid elections can be held under the law and the Statutes as they stand, certain members of the Senate have been led to demand that a special meeting of the Senate should be called to consider the extraordinary situation created by this ruling of the Chancellor. A requisition in the proper form was, accordingly, forwarded to the proper authority, with the request that specific propositions put forward along with the requisition should be considered at such a special meeting of the Senate.

The Syndicate held its ordinary monthly meeting last Friday, and transacted all the business before it in the usual way. But though this request for a requisition meeting of the Senate was submitted to it, though the main propositions included in the requisition had in fact been before it since January last, it apparently believes in postponing decisions on inconvenient problems, or cases where it is itself liable to be arraigned for a serious maladministration of University business, or a grave usurpation of the powers and functions of superior bodies like the Senate, to which it can have no claim in law or equity. The result is that no reply is officially conveyed to the requisitionists; no date appointed for calling the Senate; no means adopted for solving the imbroglio created by the wiseacres of the Syndicate who had advised the powers that-be such an absurd course of action as has led to this impasse.

The matter is all the more urgent and important, because we understand Government themselves have perceived the absurdity and anomaly of the present position and have addressed the University for their opinion on the direction and form in which the University Act needs to be amended. Apparently, however, the leaders of the Syndicate seem to believe that all wisdom in the University is concentrated in their brains; that the Senate and other bodies in the University are mere ornaments, which need never be consulted except on formal occasions, when the clear categoric injunctions of the law would render it impossible to avoid calling the Senate and that, therefore, when the Government or any other authority calls for opinion from the "University" they seem to believe that the only opinion that is sought is that of the bunglers who have brought University affairs to the pitch they have been reduced to. We can see no other explanation of the studied refusal to convene the Senate, and take counsel together for the amendment of the Act. We can find no justification for the unabashed attempts, now being made by the Syndicate, for usurping the authority that of right and in law belongs to the Senate. In the Statutes governing the procedure of Senate meetings, we see no warrant for the executive authority to treat such formal demands as a proper requisition for a Senate meeting with the indifference, not to say the contempt, that the last request of the kind seems to have met with. True, the rules of business require that no motion can be placed before the Senate unless it has been first considered by the Syndicate. But the same Statute adds that a motion submitted to the Syndicate for consideration in the first instance, if not considered by the Syndicate for three months, must forthwith be placed before the Senate. That regulation,—or is it called statute?—does not allow the Syndicate to hold up any proposition it itself has no sympathy with for a period of three months, as the present Syndicate seems to be doing in the case of more than one matter of prime importance now before it. The amendment of the Act is not the least important among such matters; and the case for general as well as particular amendment has become so strong that even Government themselves have begun to move in the matter. We do not see what right the Syndicate has in pursuing such a policy of sheer procrastination: and we trust the superior authorities under the constitution will see to it that the Syndicate is not allowed to persist in this its attitude of studied indifference to the rights of other bodies in the University.

At this juncture, the absence of a strong Vice-Chancellor must be greatly deplored by every well-wisher of the University. We have already declared our opinion that the authority appointing the Vice-Chancellor must regard that power as in the nature of a public trust, not a personal privilege; and that, for the proper discharge of that trust, it is of the utmost importance to keep an eye exclusively to the needs of the University. On that basis, we cannot but deprecate the policy, said to be in favour with the Government, of filling this appointment on communal considerations rather than on grounds of merit in the individual and the need of the University. We realise, indeed, the wisdom of recognising the claims of communities, wherever they can be recognised without prejudice to the larger interests of the institution concerned; and, as such, we would have no objection to the Minister advising the appointment of a Parsi, for example, if a suitable Mussalman cannot be found; always provided, of course, that the individual so selected is himself fully qualified for the post and adequate to his task. On that ground, we doubt if some of the names we have recently heard in this connection would at all commend themselves to an impartial judge seeking exclusively the interests of the University. Dr. Moos, for example, may have rendered excellent service to the official bloc in canvassing; and he may have merited still more fully such a distinction by a life of faithful henchmanship. But that by itself does not make him superior, from the point of view of University needs, to, for example, such a man as Mr. B. J. Wadia of the same community. We have, however, no candidates to suggest; nor do we see the utility of such suggestion, when the mere fact of our commendation might be the surest passport to the candidate's condemnation out of hand. But what we cannot refrain from adding is the urgent need of looking to the requirements of the University at this juncture; and expressing the hope that those requirements will be duly attended to in any appointment that is made.

WHOSE FAULT?

—:o:—

Some lengthy speeches were made at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the economic conditions of the Presidency with passing references to Indian politics. But it is remarkable that the speeches showed little or no appreciation of the Indian point of view in matters political or economic. It was inevitable for the President of the Chamber, Mr. Winterbotham, to admit the widespread alarming trade depression in India but he thought it necessary to add: "Every day we see the blame for difficult conditions of trade in India ascribed to the policy of Government, but it seems to me necessary to take a broader view and to realise that India cannot escape the effects of general world conditions." Indians do not deny the force of world conditions but they maintain that the Government have done little to mitigate the effects of foreign adverse forces and have done much to aggravate them. The unconscionable delay in making any real attempt to safeguard the textile industry that has so long been in distress, the attempt now made to take advantage of that distress to force Imperial Preference on the country, and the reckless currency policy that is still being pursued are but few proofs of Government's mishandling of Indian commerce and industries.

Why Government persist in such a policy the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is the last body to admit. Referring to the persistent "feeling that British commercial interests have up-to-date worked solely for their own selfish interests," the President remarked: "We on our side must freely acknowledge that it is India's economic benefit that must come first in all matters." The theory was duly endorsed by the Governor of Bombay, who was present at the meeting by special request. But neither he nor the President ventured to make any pointed reference to the proposed measure of Imperial Preference or to say whether it was conceived in the interests of India or Lancashire. Lord Rothermere was more candid. He tempered the theory of British benevolence with the frank remark that "the exclusion of Japanese and other foreign cloth would abolish unemployment in the Lancashire industry." As Sir Cowasji Jehangir said in the Assembly on Wednesday: "it is an outrageous and monstrous policy that one country should not be allowed to advance because its trade is to be reserved for another country, that our industries and commerce should remain where they are because the interests of another country are affected." We are gratified that Sir Cowasji has unequivocally expressed himself against Imperial Preference and we trust when the legislative proposals, ushering it in by the back door or the front door, are introduced in the Assembly he will with equal emphasis oppose them.

MATRIC EXAMINATION.

NEED FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

(BY DR. K. G. NAIK, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C. & C., Professor of Chemistry and Industrial Chemist to the Baroda Government).

II.*

Vocational Education, sometimes more expressly described as "bread-and-butter instruction," will fall under four heads:—

(1) Industrial.
(2) Commercial.
(3) Agricultural.
(4) Home-work.

The last should form the principal subject in the practical education of girls and women.

"The aim should be:—

(1) to create a mind set favourable to productive labour, (2) to create a more practical goal for the pupil than the present one of passing the Matriculation examination and (3) to provide an education which can be used as a foundation either for further vocational training or for further literary education.

If a realistic curriculum be designed, it will powerfully stimulate the interests of the pupils without curtailing their general education. If the instructions given in vocational subjects appear to the pupils to have little or no bearing on the problems of their daily environment, the older pupils will lose interest in their work during the last year or two at school. We all should agree that it is very important that when a strong vocational bias towards a group of occupations is introduced in the later years of the course, it should not be allowed to dominate the curriculum or to prejudice the general education of the pupils. Arrangements must be made for introducing vocational bias in our higher primary schools and High Schools courses; and when these are made it should not be forgotten that a definite degree of bias is also expected to be given to the instruction in the ordinary subjects of the curriculum. In Geography, for example, special attention is to be devoted to the study of railways and trade-routes, foreign markets, products (raw and manufactured), and imports and exports. In the same way. Arithmetic may be studied from the commercial or industrial aspect, commercial arithmetic being largely concerned with money problems, such as interest, discount, annuities and insurance and industrial arithmetic dealing with mensuration, estimates of costs and quantities, etc. Similarly the domestic courses for girls in urban areas should give special prominence in the last two or three years of school life to housecraft in its various branches, to book-keeping based on household accounts, to needle-work, to sick nursing and to elementary hygiene based on a science syllabus which comprises the necessary foundation of elementary chemistry and biology. These domestic courses for girls should be intended for those who wish to follow domestic occupations in the home or ultimately to become managers or house-keepers in private houses or institutions of various kinds. Courses with a commercial bias should make them ultimately fit for clerical posts or for situations as secretaries and should usually include some instructions in the elements of book-keeping, shorthand and type-writing. Courses with an industrial bias for girls should comprise instructions in dress-making, millinery and the like.

CHARACTER OF TRAINING.

It should be clearly pointed out that in regard to the actual training we should concentrate on the general education suitable to a young man entering a particular industry rather than on the technical details of that industry, e.g., for any form of engineering, practical mathematics and mechanical drawing together with some skill in wood and metal work are essential. A pupil should get some knowledge of a steam engine or an internal combustion engine, rather than details about the parts of modern engines. He will be expected to learn the practical details when he joins a workshop. The pupils who receive the education with a strong vocational bias are expected to rise after receiving further proper training in the particular vocational subject to superior posts in industries and occupy posts intermediate between those of graduates of professional institutions and the ordinary skilled workmen, i.e., of foremen in industries. A good deal might be done by negotiations with Railway Companies and other employers of labour. There will be openings for them in the electrical and motor industries and possibly in spinning and weaving mills, and general motors in Bombay and other places.

EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Coming to Agriculture, it is not necessary to emphasise the importance of a strong vocational bias in agriculture in our school education. The Royal Commis-

(Continued On Page 8.)

*The first article appeared on Feb. 22.

RATIONALIZATION OF PARSI PRAYERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

"The oldest portion of the Avesta, the Gathas, are in five sections. Next after that come the Yasna of the seven chapters, which neither the Prophet Zoroaster nor his Gathas have at all accepted. There is no allusion there to Sarosh Izad or that fanciful Ahriman or Satan. Four hundred years after the era of the Gathas were written the Vandidad and the rest of the later Avesta, in which the Almighty creator is portrayed in a way humiliating to Him. The Prophet Zoroaster himself is depicted as worshipping all the powers of nature. The Avesta vocubulary is extremely scanty. It contains exceedingly few words. The same word connotes green and red. If there is an equivalent for red, the blue, orange and pink tints are not represented at all. In this language no work of an exalted character except the Gathas has been composed and there is no noble literature in it."

"The Prophet Zoroaster has not accepted the existence of imaginary powers like the Farohars and the Gathas have no name or trace of them. It is a conception of idolaters which was only at a later period introduced in the Farvardin Yesht and has done serious harm to the simple doctrine of Zoroaster."

"That the god Sarosh becomes the guide of the dead for three nights and protects them against the Devs is a wholly erronious belief. There is nothing of the kind stated in the Sarosh Yesht. It is not at all necessary to recite this Yesht for three nights; and the Vandidad should never be the cause to be recited."

A WANT SUPPLIED.

These and many other startling facts recommendations boldly stated are to be found in a little booklet on the Parsi prayers in Gujarati compiled by the learned Mr. N. D. Khandalavala, B.A., LL.B., Retired Judge. In the beginning of the booklet, the Avesta prayers are given in Gujarati character with their translation. They supply a want which is very clearly and sharply felt. There are still many Parsis who make inquiries about the essence of their religion. Their early training makes a leaning on some kind of supplication to God essential. However much the reason may revolt against formalities, the education which began almost from the infancy impels them to seek and rehearse some kind of prayers. To such Mr. Khandalavala's book may be very confidently recommended. The veteran scholar is known for the way in which he disdains to mince his words.

A FRANK CRITIC.

The bigoted are carried away by the notion that if a Parsi has to say his prayers, he must rehearse just the old passages from the Avesta Breviary. These are rattled off at a rapid rate and a loud voice from one end to another without regard to correct pronunciation. These Parsis hold that prayers offered in current idiom of their daily life serve no purpose at all. This last observation is based upon a passage from the scriptures which makes no such condition and only stipulates purity of heart for perfect devotions. No one whose opinion is worth having now stands up for immaculate holiness of the whole of Parsi scriptures which are regarded as Zoroaster's word. But it is the rare intrepidity of Mr. Khandalavala which impels him to offer his honest criticism even of the Gathas. The entire masses of the so-called holy writ is not calculated to give religious instruction; rather it engenders religious schisms. And they are neither suitable for, nor useful from the standpoint of, religion. Whenever there is occasion, Mr. Khandalavala accentuates the important fact that the later Avesta is divorced from the teachings of Zoroaster.

The book has the twin merit of integrity and brevity. It is the quint essence which might be expanded into a volume of three hundred pages. But what gives it value which would cordially rejoice the soul of the reformer is the fact that it has been subsidized by an enlightened gentleman who has printed three thousand copies for purpose of distribution gratis to any applicant who supplies the postage stamp of one anna.

A piece of truly good news for reformers is published by Mr. Khandalavala, the sound and erudite religious guide of the Parsis. It is this. Hitherto the religious publications are patronised only by the orthodox. The reformers have shown a lamentable apathy. Mr. Khandalavala informs us that the little book before us has been brought out at the expense of an anonymous philanthropist with a true love for the heart of reasoned faith.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Water Scarcity In Villages.

Government's neglect of rural areas is an old scandal but it continues still. The villagers are patient to a fault and if at all they raise a cry of pain or despair, the cry is too distant to be heard by the Secretariat. Off and on their representatives in the Legislative Councils raise a protest but either they are not earnest enough—not being truly representative—or they are powerless against the officials who dominate the Councils. In the Bombay Council on Tuesday there were loud protests against Government's neglect of medical relief in rural areas. But the protests were futile. On Wednesday there were louder protests against the lack of drinking water in vast rural areas. A member moved a token cut in the grants to Local Bodies to draw the attention of Government to the villagers' hardships on account of wide water scarcity. The debate that followed and its net result revealed once again the impotence of the Council.

Wanted Other Means Of Redress.

Elected and nominated members vied with on another in describing the plight of villages who for lack of adequate number of wells and tanks had to walk miles to fetch water. One member tried to put it picturesquely by observing that to the poor people potable water was more valuable than bottles of whisky and brandy. We do not know if he wanted to suggest that Government cared more for increasing the output of liquor than for boring wells. The officials' replies may be easily guessed. Government were fully alive to the need for more wells and they had several schemes under consideration. For the present, however, they would not increase the grants but had made a "slight" reduction of only Rs. 15,000. The greatest wonder is that though the Minister for Self-Government had welcomed the debate and assured the House that if they wanted to carry the cut motion he would not offer any resistance, the cut motion was rejected by the Council. It is clear that the villagers must devise other means to get their grievances redressed.

A Thought For The Day.

"Undoubtedly India has not been dealt with fairly in this respect (military expenditure). It has had to bear the expense of operations that have been mainly Imperial. .....A large part of the army in India, certainly one half, is an Imperial army which we require for purely other than Indian purposes, and its cost, therefore, should be met from Imperial, and not from Indian, funds. When we station troops in other parts of the Empire, we do not charge them upon the Colonies, but in India we have the influence of the dead hand. India is treated as an independent State which, however, we rule, and whose military policy we control, while it 'borrows' from us a certain number of troops for which it pays. The arrangement is most unsatisfactory..... A self-governing India would no doubt insist upon bearing some definite share in defence but, like the Dominions, it would settle how much it ought to bear; it would adjust the cost to its means and it would decide in what form it was to make its contribution perhaps an Indian recruited army. In any event, the present plan, by which India pays for the Imperial army stationed there, without in any way determining policy, is as bad as it can be. If the existing system of defence is to last, the whole cost of the Imperial army stationed in India should be borne by the Imperial Exhequer."

RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Songs Without Words.

Hostess (intending to sing): "What song you you like best?"
Guest: "Songs without words."

WORLD OF SPORT

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Tilden And Big Tennis.

W. T. Tilden who will be playing at Wimbledon again this year, suffered a sensational defeat in the third round of the men's lawn tennis singles at Cannes recently, E. C. Peters the old Oxford blue beating him 7—5; 8—6.

The Rev. J. H. Parsons the brilliant Warwickshire cricketer has completely recovered from his recent operation and will assist his county this season.

Ted Sandwina the German heavyweight scored a victory over Knut Hansen in America recently. The Danish boxer beat Phil Scott last year.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

Entries for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament close on Saturday 8th Several up-country teams have sent in their entries and the Punjab one understands, will be well represented.

Two local combinations which are expected to go far into the Tournament are the Customs A. C. and the Government Telegraphs. The former have two Lusitanian players in their team for I am told that Abreo and Pinto will don the jersey of the Preventive Service.

The Government Telegraphs are likely to play Roeque and Marthins, both of whom were members of the victorious Indian Olympic team in 1928.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN SIRE.

Lomond the Irish bred stallion died recently at La Oriental Stud, Argentina. His progeny have done well in South America and last years Argentine Derby was won by his son Lacio.

A number of Lomond's progeny have raced with great success in this country and two performers of some merit now racing on this side are SHIPSHAPE and LOWMOOR.

Up to the end of last year Lomond's Irish and English bred stock had won in the British Isles 273 races worth £69,276 and those sent abroad had accounted for 250 races worth £69,618.

Bombay Races.

—:o:—

Acceptances For Saturday.

The following are Acceptances for the Fourth Day of Bombay Races, to be run on Saturday. The first race starts at 2-15 p.m.:—

THE TEHERAN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Lang 9-1, British Lion 9-1, Sunny Day 9-1, Shamah 8-11, Hamdani 8-11, Elaine 8-11, Malik 8-10, Alexander & Quicksilver 8-10, Brigand 8-9, Fehaimi 8-9, Strephon 8-7, Sadah 8-4, Rabbit 8-0, Juburi 7-11, Bulbul Hazar 7-11, Shekib 7-11, Arabian Apple 7-11, Paris 7-11, Young Sadian 7-11, Atshan 7-11, Nash Nash 7-7.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Div II. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Nobility 8-11, Collector 7-11, Sinnan 8-10, Arab Lad 8-9, Star of Arabia 8-8, Majid Beg 8-8, Chestnut King 8-8, Tanaji 8-7, Sipirea 8-6, Sa'ee 8-4 Shiraz 8-3, Aslan Beg 8-3, Eddie Polo 8-3, Phiroze 8-2, Rin Tin Tin 8-2, Rainbow 8-2, Marika 8-0, Colombo 7-12, Yebrin 7-11, Berlin 7-11, Lancia 7-11, Sattam 7-11.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Div. III. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Zafar 9-8, Sialkot 9-3, Julius Caesar 9-3, Newfoundland 9-3, Red Flag 9-3, Molly King 9-3, Anchor 9-1, Dilsher 9-1, Baby Ben 9-1, Taj Bibi 9-1, Red Indian 8-12, Mujama'a 8-11, Hamian 8-11, Comber 8-10, Wadya Beg 8-7, Packard 8-7, Hayar 8-7, Babel 8-7, Empire 8-7, Elwaiziyah 8-7, Tiar 8-4, Black Pearl 7-11, Arkan 7-11.

THE ELSTON HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Eclair 9-3, Lakeside 8-6, Jayakumari 8-2, Helen 8-1, Nix 9-2, Silver Charm 9-1, Friar Melody's Pride 9-0, Bridault 8-13, Some Lady 8-11, Pictou 8-9, Four Square 8-9, Starter 8-7, Irish Right 8-6, Red Astrachan 8-0, Thrifty Jean 7-12, Ordaile 7-8, Qui Vive 7-4.

THE SYRIAN PLATE. Div II.—Distande 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Harsak 9-6, Najmat al Sharq 9-5, Khumayssa 9-3, Le Touquet 9-2, Saifulzaman 9-0, Pasha 8-13, Mashalla 8-12, Misshan 8-12 Birbal 7-10, Orange Prince 8-11, Othello 8-11, Mahdoor 8-10, White Gold 8-5, Asad Pasha 8-10, Mooltan 8-8, Shailan 8-6, Warwick 8-4, Injeman II 8-1, Akram Sahana 8-3, Golden Ball 7-12, My Hope 7-4.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race in this class since 1st November 1929.

Avar 10-2, Amij 9-11, Funny Face 8-12, The Girl Friend 7-9, Robert 8-11, Zeebar 8-11, Cheerful 8-7, Garibaldi 8-3, Kadir Hajaz 8-2, Amar 8-0, Bucknell 8-2, Saifuldowla 7-12, Adwan 7-11, Manji 7-9, Noman 7-7, Hamoud 7-7, Prince Edward 7-6, Zummar 7-5, Ferdinand 7-4.

THE SCALTBECK HANDICAP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II which have not won a race of over mile after 31st March, 1929, and all horses in Class III.

Tristan 10-2, Starboard 10-0, Gamvros 9-2, Pandora's Box 9-2, Jovial William 9-1, Halim 9-3, Hotstuff 9-0, The Sliding Stone 8-12 Mintree 8-12, Clifton Abbot 8-13, Shivaniwas 8-5, Indian Star 7-13, Loose Moments 8-9, Black Jest 8-8, Coed Canlas 8-3, Westerham 8-3, Nix 8-2, Milltown 8-2, Rose of Persia 7-6, Knight's Cross 7-5, Quatre Bras 7-2.

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not been placed in any race since 30th October, 1929, and all horses in Class II.

Santock 9-5, North-West Passage 8-7, The Lawyer 8-1, Vesington Planet 9-5, Ice Mark 9-2, Quick Toy 8-0, French Briar 9-2, Frater 8-11, Restoration 8-1, Phare 8-9, Crisdolla 7-9, Flying Steve 8-8, Eastern Bloom 8-7, Cul de Sac 8-7, Burgos 8-5, Desert Sun 8-4, Pack Up 7-6, L.S.D. 8-3, Sunnyville 8-2, Palm Leaf 8-1, Co-respondent 7-12, Blanchailles 7-11, Clifton Abbot 7-4.

THE SYRIAN PLATE. Div. I. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750; A Handicap for Arabs in Class I and II.

Shamsuzzaman 10-4, Avar 10-2, Khalil Beg 10-2, Sheema 10-1, Lion 9-13, Dhidha'a 9-0, Funny Face 8-12, Robert 8-11, Radha'a 8-6 Kommanur 8-4, Black King 8-1, Sultana 7-8, Kayid Saud 7-4, Riyad II 7-6, Moon Spark 7-5, Sham Soonder 7-4.

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Hakim Brothers,
Abdul Rehman St. BOMBAY 3

"LONDON REVELS" AT THE OPERA.

—:o:—

The London Revels Company provided theatre fans with much that was good in revue entertainment last night. It was unfortunate that there was a poor house but the artists strove hard to please under obvious disadvantages.

Clyde Fields and Yvette Deans held the stage for several items and are undoubtedly a clever pair of entertainers. There were numerous dancing items which gave this couple plenty of scope to show that they are dancers of some ability. "Dismal" Desmond in a few comedy sketches contrived to be exceedingly funny.

What we liked best was the Saxophone solo by Teddy Scarfe and, of course, there were times when the company's band gave us some enlivening moments.

The London Revels play for two more nights and are worthy of better patronage than has been the case hitherto.

MR. GOSWAMI TO PAY.

—:o:—

Lord Sinha's Daughter In Divorce Case.

HUSBAND SUCCEEDS.

CALCUTTA, March 6.

In connection with the suit brought by Mr. N. N. Gupta, Municipal Magistrate for the dissolution of his marriage with the Hon. Ramala Gupta daughter of the late Lord Sinha on grounds of adultery, the co-respondent being Mr. T. C. Goswami ex-M. L. A., Mr. Justice Buckland to-day granted decree nisi in favour of the petitioner and awarded Rs. 6,000 damages against the co-respondent Mr. Goswami. It was further directed that Mr. Goswami should pay Rs. 5,000 for costs to the petitioner as also the cost of the respondent. The petitioner shall have custody of the child, the only issue of the marriage.

The suit was undefended, the amount of damages was arrived at by arrangement between parties.—A. P.

THE BROACH MURDER.

—:o:—

Not A Communal Affair.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, March 5.

A Mahomedan boy was stabbed by a Hindu boy on Tuesday night, as a result of some hot words passed between them. He was removed to the hospital. His condition is precarious. It is believed that some 'mawali, who is at large, today murderously assaulted Mr. Khanderrao. These 'mawalis' have been molesting individuals of all communities for some time past and Mr. Khanderrao had been carrying on some agitation against their activities. His murder is regarded here by Hindus and Muslims as prompted by purely personal motives. The Muslim leaders specially deplore it.

CHILD SLAVERY IN CEYLON.

—:o:—

STOPPING OF ABUSES

—:o:—

Bill To Be Introduced.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Lords Lord Templetown asked what steps Government were taking to stop the alleged child slavery in Ceylon.

Lord Passfield replied there was no foundation for the suggestion that any system of child slavery existed in Ceylon.

Lord Passfield said that the traditional practice of the well-to-do Cingalese of adopting poor children was formerly unobjectionable; but latterly it was used as a means of obtaining domestic servants gratis. The Ceylon Government was of its own accord introducing a bill in the Legislature there with a view to stopping abuses, and the Child Protection Society had recently been formed in Colombo. Lord Passfield added that no abuses had been found to exist on plantations. The Colonial Office intended to watch the matter.

Lord Passfield, replying to Lord Olivier, promised to enquire whether a similar system existed in other colonies.—Reuter.

MENACE TO INDIAN SALT INDUSTRY.

Dumping Of Foreign Salt In Calcutta Market.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE PROTECTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We beg to send you herewith a letter we have addressed today to the Indian Merchants' Chamber which will explain to you how serious is the position of salt manufacturers in India and how foreign companies are defying Indian interests.

The situation in Calcutta is not due to the present general trade depression. It has been systematically brought about ever .. Indian salt chiefly from Okha and Karachi tried to stand boldly in competition with foreign monopolists for the first time in 1928. With the importation of Indian salt in August 1928 the prices were rapidly lowered and on the arrival of the Okha Salt in a single day there was a drop from Rs. 102 to Rs. 74 or Rs. 28.

An explanation for this drastic cut to nip in the bud an infant Indian industry was explained away by the representatives of the Conference of foreign importers to the Tariff Board as published in newly published Evidence Report of the Tariff Board as "The biggest reduction made was one of Rs. 28 in August 1928 and was due to the arrival of several outside cargoes from Tunis, Constanza, Red Sea Ports and had nothing whatever to do with the importation of Port Okha Salt," The President of the Tariff Board while examining a member of this Conference remarked "it is a poor consolation to be told that you wanted to hit somebody else whereas it did hit the Indian industry."

When Indian manufacturers at Karachi and elsewhere began to lay down plant and start manufacturing salt the price in Calcutta of salt which is regulated by Foreign Importers was Rs. 110. As soon as their first cargo reached Calcutta the rates were lowered to Rs. 74. When Indian manufacturers persisted the sales were further reduced under one pretext or another to Rs. 54 and all this within 18 months.—Yours, etc.,

OKHA SALT WORKS, OKHA.
STAR SALT COMPANY-KARACHI.

Bombay, March 6.

(Enclosure to the above letter.)

"We have to draw the attention of the Committee to the unprecedented crisis in the salt market brought about by the foreign salt manufacturers. Within a short time they have brought down the prices to the lowest unworkable limits, and foreign salt is dumped into the Calcutta market in such large quantities and at such low rates that it is impossible for Indian manufacturers to stand in competition with the foreign saltt Our pioneer undertaking and the Salt Works at Karachi will be put in a serious condition if these prices prevail and dumping continues as at present.

We understand that the Tariff Board has very nearly completed its enquiry and in due course it will present its report. Looking to the long time that it takes the Government of India to take effective steps on the recommendations of the Tariff Board, we may expect in the usual course not to receive any assistance within the next 18 months.

"Our foreign competitors have large reserve funds and in certain cases we understand they have the full support of their Governments, these foreign competitors are fully aware of the Indian situation, namely, that our infant industry having no reserve funds will not be able to survive against their competition till the Government of India considers the Tariff Board Report. They know that in the usual course we will be down and out long before assistance is rendered to us. Under the circumstances we have to request the Committee to send an urgent representation to Government to give to the infant salt industry such temporary assistance as may be suggested by the Tariff Board to tide over the critical times until the final decision of the Government is reached on the recommendation of the Tariff Board.—Yours, etc."

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Waiting For Reply From Sir G. Rainy.

There was no improvement in the strike of the G. I. P. Railway workmen on Thursday. The strikers are waiting for the reply from Sir George Rainy to their wire in regard to the reinstatement of the dismissed men and employment of the strikers without any victimisation.

A meeting was held at Parel on Thursday when strikers were exhorted to hold out till an amicable settlement was arrived at with the Railway authorities.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

—:o:—

Wanted Straight Offer.

MR. KHAITAN'S VIEWS.

CALCUTTA, March 5.

"The proposal of the Government is far more daring against the interests of the country and far more insidious in implications than I ever imagined," said Mr. D. P. Khaitan, presiding over the general meeting of Indian Chamber. "Imperial Preference," said Mr. Khaitan," as a principle was rejected by India. Still the Government have put it forward in connection with the protection of a cottage industry, saying that if it is not accepted, adequate protection would not be agreed to by the Government.

A STRAIGHT OFFER.

We are told that if on the eve of the Round Table Conference, we accepted it, we stand to gain in our political ambitions. I could understand if the British Cabinet were to make a straight offer of immediate grant of Dominion Status, and in return ask for Imperial preference. Imperial preference to be successful, should only be sought with the free will of the country and not come as a forced imposition accompanied by a threat.

A CAMOUFLAGE.

The only way by which the troubles could be overcome, is to provide a scheme by which Bombay Cotton Mills could be enabled to take to finer counts. This can only happen if adequate protection is also given against Lancashire. The Government scheme is to give protection to Lancashire at the expense of India under cover of offering protection to the Indian Cotton Mill industry. If the Government want to do justice to the country and preserve our largest industry, they must come forward with a straight forward proposal to make an increase in the existing duty by at least 9 per cent."—Free Press.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR'S SPEECH.

To the Editor of the "Chonicle."

Sir,—I am sure every reader of your paper will congratulate Sir Cowasji Jehangir upon his brilliant maiden speech in the Assembly. Frankly, he has exceeded the wildest expectations of his supporters at the last bye-election. His detractors did not hesitate to suggest that one who was a liberal and a co-operator by training and tradition, and a capitalist and a mill-owner to boot, would support every Government measure. Sir Cowasji, ruthless exposure of the intentions of the British Government and the Government of India, has proved to his constituents and the country at large that he is as independent and unselfish as the cleanest of our Nationalist workers. It is to be hoped, therefore, that those who prevented Sir Cowasji from addressing public meetings before the bye-election will now realize that Sir Cowasji is a man of high principles and possesses the courage of his convictions. We are not sure if the "Times of India" will now give a certificate of merit to Sir Cowasji. Sir Cowasji's constituents will watch his further activities in the Assembly with the keenest interest and if he pursues the policy adopted by him in his maiden speech, he may rest assured that he will be returned at the top of the poll at the next general election.

To you also, Mr. Editor, the public owe a debt of lasting gratitude for your masterly leader on "Imperial Preference" in to-day's issue. Nothing more forceful or truthful has been written on the subject and your fearless indictment of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which has completely stultified itself by its attitude on the Cotton duties, will evoke widespread approval. At a time when other journalists are bartering away their independence and forgetting their noble calling, your readers will take their hats off to you for your high sense of duty and courage and for giving the correct lead to the country.—Yours etc.,

N. P. HORMASJI.

44, Alexandra Road, Bombay, March 6.

London.—The King received in audience Sir Montagu Butler on his reappointment as Governor of Central Provinces.—Reuter.

London.—The Afghan Minister in London gave a reception at the Legation to celebrate the Id festival. A large and distinguished gathering included Mr. Henderson, many diplomats including the Japanese and German Ambassadors, Lord Headley and other prominent Muslims.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE NOT WANTED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" descants in its leader of to-day upon unfair competition and insidiously infiltrates into India's throat the noisom nostrum of Imperial Preference which has been regarded in India as deleterious to the economic life of Indian commerce. The realisation of its expediency does not in any way dilute its injurious potency. One may legitimately enquire why should the Indian Finance Member resort himself to the cover of expediency since his assertion and his obtaining the confirmation by the Government in Britain about India's fiscal autonomy is so clear and catagoric. Expediency scheme and arrangement may only be necessary to placate Lancashire electors, the masters, putting Government into power. But British people, employers as well as operatives, pique themselves upon knowing and abiding by the Law better than many a backward or suppressed people and if India's fiscal autonomy is an economic Law for her affairs why should they conspire against it and wait in deputation for the abrogation of an insignificant four per cent. required for the paramount call of balancing the budget. That timid four per cent. will not be mere a flea-bite to the might of a century and a half old industry and which certainly is not economic infant. When it was lightened off by reduction of 75 per cent. in rates did India, though decadent it was, raise the bogey of a cry against it? Is not balancing of the budget an absolute domestic necessity? Then why this interference by them and why this recourse to expediency to placate them?

India's denunciation of any economic bond be it of artificial exchange or discriminating reduction of Tariff sonorously baptised as Imperial Preference is not a prejudice but is a well-formed decision taken on all the noxious and selfish knocks on her textiles and on her aspirations for industrialisation of her rich resources in material and man power. The memories of the cotton excise duty an iniquity of a generation and over and the White-hall ukases of the last century for withdrawals of import duties on cotton and yarn though imposed for revenue purposes only are too fresh in her memory. The sores of the wounds are running constantly over all these years and India will keep cautiously away from the web of Imperial Preference of however exquisite a gossamer fancy.

To India it will be one more throttling halter of economic Hegemony. Before India is lured to a seemingly high status in the glimmering galaxy of Imperial Confreres she would covet and nerve herself to attain to the status of economic autonomy in the hierarchy of the sister nations of the whole world.

Canada prefers imperially but successfully dictates to Great Britain not to renew the Treaty with Japan solely on the ground that her trading relations (which themselves greatly mitigate the potency of special trading ties with England) with Britain's industrial and financial rival U. S. A. will be prejudiced. South Africa dissolves Imperial Preference into the trade treaty with Germany. India is certainly warned by their experiences and has been wiser to keep in benevolent aloofness till she is an effective party to the contract of Imperial Preference.

The "Times" has to maintain evidently a perfectly perplexing predicament. Pleading for Lancashire and inveighing against Japan's practices Japan's competition has been admitted to be unfair for over a period of ten years and, therefore the "Times" places out of court the Japanese cry of discrimination. No Daniel of higher juridical claim can have come to judgment. If a decade is sufficient to kill Indian industry by cut throat competition of predatory procedures what of the insidious wrongs of over a generation not to talk of a century and fifty of economic suppression? The concatenation of foreign humours may be merely defective but for India they have been grim and disastrous to the growth of industries and to her manhood alike. And besides is India to remain a coarse counter till infinity? Can any industry continually stagnate and survive? Can she have any stimulation for manufacturing finer fabrics when her rivals' wheels have lubrications of 5 per cent. higher strength? India may not be making similar wares now but under the arrangement, only renovated in a fresh form of apparently suave exterior can she have any incentive to set up for them?

If the Assembly, in spite of palpable facts, appreciates in generosity as the "Times" induces them to lead up to. They may betray their ignorance of what business and its parent industries in India stands in need of. There can be no philanthropy in business. The essential of her economic well-being consists in her economic independence free of dictation.

The knights-errant of that arch-economic evil the artificial ratio may be led into the specious snare of conceding to the competitors of India. If India in the present is not in competition with finer foreign fabrics her saner and far-sighted business should allow no dodge which would strangulate her desires for such manufactures. They should have none of strangulating economic contraceptives.

England has yet to render proofs of efficient co-operative fellowship in fact with India in her scientific and technological developments by which alone she can realise her industrial ambitions and whereby she can add a slender slice to the frugal fare of her famishing millions before which she may consciously and of her free will offer to pay further economic tribute to keep Lancashire chimneys smoking or their dynamos fully [illegible]. She cries to Lancashire "enough". Now let her charity begin in her domestic home and feed the gaping mouths of her workless millions. She cannot think of supporting Government in England by reducing unemployment figures when starvation stalks en rampant in the country and her people loosing hopes of significant amelioration of the condition of her people. Till then they would believe Imperial Preference either a political game or an economic contraception for a supine and powerless people.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI.

March 5

NAVAL CONFERENCE

Results Within Reach Uptodate.

REDUCTIONS IN U. S. & BRITISH FLEETS.

LONDON, March 5.

Mr. Stimson in a statement on the results of the Naval Conference which seem to be within the reach uptodate, says: "The plan which in essentials appears to be acceptable to America and Britain provides a net reduction of tonnage of the American fleet in capitalships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines (built, building or appropriated for) of over 200,000 tons, and an even larger reduction in the British fleet. If the vessels authorised but not commenced are included in the existing fleets, the amount of reduction will be much greater." Mr. Stimson adds that these reductions are contingent on some reductions in the fleets of other Powers.—Reuter.

HUMANISING THE SUBMARINE.

—:o:—

Naval Experts' Decision.

LONDON, March 5.

Naval experts considered the abolition, humanisation and limitation of submarine. Thev dropped abolition, as it was a matter of policy solely for heads of delegations and reached agreements in pri[illegible] regarding humanisation [illegible] drafted by jurists and postponed consideration of limitation.

It is understood that the Japanese are insisting on two thousand ton minimum, as a lighter submarine is useless on their rough northern coast.—Reuter.

FRENCH FLOOD DISASTER.

—:o:—

300 Persons Die.

THOUSAND BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.

LONDON, March 6

Toulous.—It is now feared that at least 300 persons have perished in the floods and that over a thouhand buildings have collapsed Scores of bodies are buried in ruins and 150 persons have been killed in Montauban alone.

Rescue parties, aided by aeroplanes are working heroically to save marooned persons.

APPALLING DESOLATION.

Seventy coffins have been ordered by the Prefect of Tarn-et-Garonne owing to the grim circumstance of floods. Subsiding waters are revealing appalling desolation of ruined houses, compelling people to return to improvised shelters.

The town of Villemur is one mass of heaped masonry. The town of Reynes has almost been totally destroyed. There have been fourteen deaths owing to torrents let loose over Carcassonne area which have scooped out cemeteries and carried away coffins down river.—Reuter.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

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Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Mar. 7th to 6 a. m. Mar. 8th 1930.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD

(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of [illegible] from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

"BARRIERS OF MISTRUST."

—:o:—

European Chamber's Way Of Removing Them.

"INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PEACE" NEEDED.

Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Borlbay, addressed the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their annual general meeting held on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, the retiring President of the Chamber was in the chair.

Mr. Winterbotham in moving the adoption of the report of the Chamber for the year 1929 in the course of his speech said:—

"I have more than once publicly expressed my opinion that it is essential for all commercial bodies, whether they represent purely Indian interests or predominantly non-Indian interests, as we do, to get together and find common and non-contentious ground on which to advance towards a common goal—a prosperous and united India.

"There exists to-day, I regret to have to say it, a great deal of mistrust, by each side of the other, and it is not until the barriers of mistrust are broken down that any real progress will be made. Then may I venture to suggest to our friends on the other side that no good can result from pressing measures at the present time like the Coastal Reservation Bill by which it it is hoped to attain an ideal at one bound without going through any intervening stages. We are not so foolish as to deny to India her legitimate national aspirations, but it is not out of consonance with that attitude to opposes a measure which we consider economically unsound, impracticable to work and for these reasons prejudicial to India's trade as a whole. Wha is needed probably on both sides, is a change in the angle of vision before we can. as natural allies we should, join forces to work together under whatever new constitution is impending.

LLOYDS' EXTRAVAGANCE.

"It does not in any way detract from the seriousness of the situation to admit that

"Bombay assisted itself to arrive at its present deplorable financial position by extravagant and unproductive development schemes undertaken in boom years."

No one of us will be found to mourn the demise of the Development Department and if only it were possible for the Department to take with it into limbo -which the Dictionary describes as the place in which forgotten or unwanted things collect—the debts which it has incurred and which we have to mmeet how joyful would be its going.

MILL INDUSTRY.

"As far as Bombay itself is concerned the position of the cotton mill industry has recently overshadowed everything else.

Foreign competition combined with ruinous strikes has brought the industry to a state in which even the most unrepentant free traders amongst us, with whom I am not ashamed to range myself, admit that something had to be done—and done quickly—to enable it to save itself from extinction.

This reorganization has already started and surely not even the most ardent free trader will with the situation as we all know it to be to-day, deny the industry the time to recover from the condition to which it has sbeen reduced by foreign competition and labour troubles. The period of three years for which the proposed protection will be in force together with the other measures contemplated by Government and the Tariff Board Enquiry foreshadowed in the third year would appear adequately to safeguard the interests of the consumer which cannot of course lightly be disregarded.

"As regards the particular protective measures proposed they meet the views of the Chamber for as recently as December last year we addressed the Government of India in connection with Mr. Hardy's report to the effect that protective duties as such should not be imposed on goods which did not compete with the local product.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

—:o:—

In the course of his speech Sir Frederick Sykes said:

At the present moment you, as everyone else I suppose must be busy in taking stock of the new situation likely to arise from the fiscal measures introduced in the Government of India budget. Principal among these is the long expected tariff on cotton goods. While, however, all must appreciate the relief thus given to the mill industry and the labouring population whic it employs in such large numbers in Bombay, I trust that it will be remembered that no industry can survive for long, at least in a flourishing condition, by such artificial aid alone. The new tariff is not a permanent bulwark behind which the industry can for ever take safe shelter. I may now perhaps be permitted to indulge in some thoughts of the future. Although latterly the prices of exports have not compared favourably with the prices of imports, it remains a fact that India has for many years been exporting much more than she imported. Not only so, but the total volume of overseas trade has increased seven-fold during the last 70 years, and every year India receives on an average about £28 million sterling in gold and silver on private account, which is absorbed into the wealth of this country.

ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH.

We do not need much imagination to conceive what a great accumulation of wealth this annual intake of bullion must mean. and though not much of this wealth is, I fear, mobilised, yet on the other side we have the extraordinary phenomenon that Indian investments are not regarded too favourably by the world at large, and in consequence India has to pay more for her money if she wishes to borrow abroad. With assets such as they exist in this country, and with a record of trade such as I have mentioned, so far from having a low credit, India ought by rights to expect as good terms of finance as any other country in the world.

PEACE ETERNAL.

But there are two requirements which are necessary to establish India's credit on a firm foundation, and it must be the object of everyone who wishes well to this country to see that they are established in the eyes of the whole world. The first is that the internal as wel as the external peace of India should be guaranteed as an integral part of the British Empire, and the second is that that surplus gold and silver, to which I have alluded, should be available for the service of India and the development of her resources. If t ese things can be guaranteed, and if the world as a whole is convinced of them, surely a great commercial and industrial future must lie before India.

CORDIAL CO-OPERATION.

But before the wealth of India can effectively be mobilised, and before this country can realise her potentialities as a lending nation, as a factor in the world credit, much creative and constructive work remains to be done within her borders, and it is here that the cordial co-operation between British and Indian commercial enterprise, to which your President has so happily alluded, may bear its most fruitful results. We hear much nowadays about "rationalisation," and if the term is used in its correct sense, it is the best answer to another term with which unfortunately we are too often confronted—I mean "nationalisation." When I speak of rationalisation I do not merely mean amalgamation, but I mean improved technique and organisation designed to secure the maximum results of co-ordinated effort and to minimise waste of labour and material. Among other things it involves what we so largely lack at present—a really efficient intelligence system by which sufficient and accurate information will be made available for those engaged in business.

BACK TO LAND.

The idea of rationalisation has latterly made mmuch progress both in theory and in practice, and when we come to apply it to India I would not limit its usefulness to industrial concerns, although I have no doubt that it could be most beneficially applied to them in many places here, but I would apply it to reconstruction generally with a view to making better use of the enormous manpower of this country and developing its immense resources in the production of raw material. We know that one of the problems of this country is the unemployment among the educated population, and we are confronted with the strange situation that, while tens of thousands of young men who have received education are now either idle or earning a mere pittance, the country as a whole, in almost every branch of its occupations, but most of all perhaps in agriculture, is suffering from the lack of men sufficiently educated to benefit by scientific guidance. It is a case of the supply being many years in advance of the demand, and it is one of the chief problems of this generation to create a demand for orderly and scientifically directed activity in industry, in agriculture, and in all the many professions which would come into demand as the result of sustained co-operative effort on the right lines.

Gentlemen, I fear I have detained you too long, but even so I can only touch on the fringe of some of those big questions which all thinking men, whether British or Indian, must find of absorbing interest at the present day. I am confident that with the maintenance of mutual trust between your own and the Indian Mercantile community your Chamber will continue to be able to play a part in the commercial future of this country which will be recognised by all to be in the highest interests of India and Britain alike.

THE REPORT WAS ADOPTED.

The President and Vice-President of the Chamber for the current year are Mr. J. R. Abercrombie and Mr. L. A. Halsall, respectively.

With a vote of thanks to the retiring President and to the Governor of Bombay the proceedings terminated.

MATRIC EXAMINATION.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

sion on Agriculture has distinctly pointed out the importance of such a bias and we have no hesitation in recommending the introduction of this in our school curriculum. Over 60 per cent. of the population in the Presidency depend upon agriculture and it is but fit that schools should grow and disseminate education which will fit the children of the agriculturists to return to their farms in case they failed to prosecute their studies further with a broader view and a more definite taste for the profession of their fathers.

Improvement of our present system of education is sorely needed in order to produce not only better workmen for farms, workshops and factories but also better clerks, teachers and college recruits. This improvement should be such as would break down the strong prejudice that exists among the advanced classes, giving manual work a position of respect equal to that given to literary subjects. We should be able to effect this improvement. A farm-labourer's work ought to be regarded just as worthy of inclusion in the scheme of school studies as the work of a literary or professional man.

Life to the vast majority of the population is a practical, active affair. Education, too, must be practical and active. As the report of the Consultative Committee on the Education of the Adolescent stated, "A humane and liberal education is not one given through books alone, but one which brings children into contact with the larger interests of mankind." It appears, therefore, to be necessary to give vocational bias to all school education beyond the elementary stage, retaining at the same time all the subjects of cultural value which are at present included in it.

AN URGENT NEED.

There is no reason for being afraid of taking this bold step of vocationalising education. Our present primary and secondary schools are little less than vocational institutions for the manufacture of candidates for purely literary occupations. Our University, too, is a great factory manufacturing degree-earners in large numbers on lines leading to profitable employment. We must admit that our secondary schools and colleges, while inspired by ideals of culture, are nevertheless almost purely vocational institutions. What is proposed is merely to add substantially to such provision for vocational education as exists at present. The urgent need of to-day is for a vocational education which shall give the ability to earn their living to the great bulk of the population, who must earn their living through work with their hands (specially those on whom the present Secondary or Higher education has been wasted). This need can be supplied by the provision of a variety of courses for boys and girls of all types in the adolescent age to suit their particular needs. Young people vary in ability more and more as they grow olden. If education is to give the development that is due, the course of education for the adolescents must be varied so as to bring out these variations of ability. It is necessary to include in the general course of education subjects which should be of help to boys and girls in fields other than those leading to Government or private service.

It is, therefore, necessary that the introduction of vocational bias in all higher elementary schools and a further provision for the introduction of vocational instruction in Secondary schools, should be the accepted policy of those who are responsible for the education of the children of this country. The University being the body which sets standards for the Matriculation examination, which is more or less an entrance to higher education in purely cultural and vocational subjects, it should reorganise the Matriculation examination in such a way that the Secondary school course should include, English, Vernacular, Practical Mathematics, General Everyday Science (Domestic Science for girls), and if possible Indian History and Administration together with the growth of the British Constitution, as purely cultural subjects, for all girls as well as boys, and any two of the following, of which one should be from group 'A', and the other from group 'B'.

GROUP A.

(i) Sanskrit, Pali, Ardha Magadhi, Zend-Avesta and Pahalavi, Arabic Persian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew.

(ii) Hindi or any modern European language.

(iii) Elementary Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.)

(iv) Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

(v) Elementary Botany and Zoology.

(vi) Elementary Physiology and Hygiene.

(vii) Domestic Science (for girls.)

GROUP 'B'.

(i) Agriculture including animal husbandry, horticulture, poultry raising, etc.

(ii) Chemistry of local trades and industries (theoretical and practical).

(iii) Workshop practice in wood and metal including moulding, turning, lathe work, etc.

(iv) Practical Mathematics.

(v) Applied Drawing (Machine and Building)) and Design.

(vi) Printing and Book-binding.

(vii) Weaving and Calico-printing.

(viii) Pottery.

(ix) Business Correspondence and Type-writing.

(x) Typewriting and Stenography.

(xi) Book-keeping and Accounting.

xii) Elements of Banking and Exchange.

(xiii) Principles of Co-operative Organisation.

(xiv) Housecraft and First Aid.

(xv) Infant care and Nursing.

All the work in any or all of the subjects enumerated above should be done under one head with undivided responsibility.

A MINISTER ON INDIAN MUSIC.

—:o:—

Appreciation Of Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya.

Lovers of Indian Music were treated to a delightful performance in vocal and instrumental music by Prof. Baburao Gokhale and his pupils of the Maharashtra Sangit it Vidyalaya on Saturday night at the Blavatsky Lodge. It was a special performance arranged in honour of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai presiding.

Mr. J. B. Desai requested the President to read oht the following appreciation on mehalf of the Council members:

"We the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, have great pleasure in appreciating the remarkable work being carried on by Principal Baburao Gokhale of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, towards the advancement and popularizing of the divine ar tof Music. The excellent exhibition of the art, by the students of his Vidyalaya—many of them almost beginners to which we have been treated tonight, has impressed us very favourably regarding his ability, genius and patience, which in our opinion constitute the three essentials of a first rate instructor in Music.

"It is no small pleasure to us to see that this noble elevating art, till now the sphere of those who wanted to live on it, has assumed wider aspects through the assiduous efforts of men like Mr. Baburao Gokhale, and that society has learnt to look upon it as a necessary accomplishment for their sons and daughters.

"We wish greater and continuous success to Mr. Baburao Gokhale in his good work, and earnestly hope that in the near future music will be given that place of honour in the daily life of the nation which it enjoyed in ancient times."

The Diwan Bahadur then gave away several prizes to those pupils who were adjudged most proficient. These included Master Janardan who is only thirteen years old but who displayed an extraordinary mastery over the harmonium, and Master Patwardhan and Mrs. Pirojbai Dastor who delighted the audience with their vocal music.

Tardieu Govt Secures Vote Of Confidence.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 5.

Paris.—The Chamber adopted a vote of confidence in the Tardieu Government by 316 votes to 260.—Reuter.

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ENGINEERING WORKS IN HYDERABAD STATE.

Flood Works & River Protection Scheme.

The River Musi on the banks of which Hyderabad City is situated, has always been liable to floods, the last of which in 1908 caused great loss of life and property. To make this impossible in the future and at the same time to provide a plentiful supply of pure drinking water for the City and Suburbs a dam has been built across the river at a place 10 miles higher up, called Gandipet. The dam is an interesting piece of modern engineering and cost Rs. 54 lakhs. It is believed that the lake thus formed will make it possible to control the flood water while what is required for drinking purposes is drawn off by a conduit several miles long to an up-to-date system of filter beds and distribution. The lake has been named Osman Sagar after H. E. H. the Nizam.

A similar dam across the river Easi which joins the Musi just above the City, has been lately constructed at a cost of Rs. 92.70 lakhs. This lake has been named Himayat Sagar after the heir-apparent. The water stored in this lake is proposed to be utilised partly for irrigation and partly for the drainage of the City now under repairs.

PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

The reign of H. E. H. has marked the inauguration of a number of Irrigation Productive Works of which the Nizamsagar Project is the largest ever undertaken in the State. This Project, estimated to cost Rs. 422 lakhs, consist of a large Reservoir on the Manjira 55 miles above its junction with the Godavari and a canal from the Reservoir along the right bank of the Manjira and the Godavari. The total length of the main canal with its distributaries will be 570 miles and it is expected to irrigate 2,75,000 acres. The work was started in 1923 and will be completed in another three years.

The other important Projects which are either completed or nearing completion are the Pocharam Project, (completed at a cost of Rs. 31.63 lakhs) the Fathenahir Project (Rs. 5,23 lakhs), the Wyra Project (estimated to cost Rs. 31.5 lakhs) and the Palair Project (Rs. 24.15 lakhs).

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

His Exalted Highness is an enthusiastic patron of architecture and the new buildings of the Town Hall, the High Court (built at a cost of 19 lakhs), the City High School, the Osmania General Hospital (built at a cost of 23 lakhs) the Jagirdar's College and Exhibition Buildings at the Public Gardens, the Oosmania Technical Institute and the Palace at Delhi have been erected during his reign.

OIL SPECIFICATIONS.

By "THE GARGOYLE."

Physical readings of lubricating oils, known as "specifications" have probably been the cause of more arguments, more grief and trouble and are less understood, than any other one subject, except religion.

Specifications are very important to a certain class of people, namely those who are in the oil refining business. They are important because upon them depends the uniformity of the refiner's product. No reliable refiner, however, will ever give out any information as to the reading or readings which will tell the lubricating value of the oil in your engine—and he has very good reasons for this reticence because there are no such readings.

It is a waste of time for the layman or the garageman to concern himself over oil specifications. In the first place, it takes highly standardized apparatus to obtain anything like consistent results on the same oil sample tested—and in the second place it requires a highly experienced man to operate that apparatus. Even with these the results are not always all that might be hoped for in consistency. How much chance, then, has Tom, Dick and Harry—and that includes all of us who are not oil refiners—to obtain results with a tin can, a thermometer and a gas stove? Yet this sort of apparatus has been recommended more than once as productive of useful information.

COMMON OIL READINGS.

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The commoner oil readings are specific gravity (the weight of a certain volume of oil divided by the weight of the same volume of water) the flash point (at which temperature the oil vapour will burn and go out), fire point (same as flash, but continues to burn), viscosity—the most discussed and least understood of any measurable in perhaps a dozen different ways depending upon the locality and the individual instrument used; and which must be taken at several temperatures in order to define the oil. Pour point is the temperature at which the oil ceases to be fluid, and so on. These however, are only a few. In addition there are some thirty others which are applied by reliable refiners to assure uniformity of their product, but about which the average man knows nothing. Those enumerated are the most common, but by no means the most useful. It would be a bery simple matter indeed to pick two oils which show very nearly identical readings like the above—one of which might be a good engine lubricant and the other of which might be harness oil, for example, which would not work so well in an automobile engine.

Worry less about oil specifications and their value to you in correctly lubricating your engine. It is the business of the refiner through experience, exhaustive tests, and research work to determine the oil best suited to a particular engine. There is no need for you to hesitate about relying on a reputable refiner's recommendations. Ask the filling station man for a chart, giving the grades of oil for every make of car. Pick the grade specified for your car and you are sure you are using the correct oil.

TRANSPORT TAXATION AND GARAGING PROBLEMS: TWO BIG RESTRICTIONS TO MOTORING DEVELOPMENT

In the United States there are various forms of motor car taxes and license fees sufficiently low in cost and so arranged that they do not limit the usefulness of the motor car by a reduction of the purchasing power of the individual or restrict the engineer to any particular type or design of engine and car.

In many countries, says Mr. H. B. Phillips, General Motors Regional Director, Far East, there are taxes and license fees of many kinds, some of which, in the form of direct horse-power taxes, not only limit engine design and type of car but add an over-all cost to the motor car, either reducing the number of users or imposing an undue burden on those who use them.

From an economic standpoint, any form of tax that lessens the use of motor transportation or limits development of design to meet the needs, is not sound; and from the same standpoint it is not sound to design motor vehicles specifically to conform to taxes of this nature. The vehicle that is needed is a product that meets the economic requirements. Anything that restricts the development or use of the product is not in the direction of meeting requirements and it does not seem logical that taxes of this character can survive.

One of the important differences between the United States and overseas countries, particularly the older countries throughout Europe and the East, is the existing house and garage arrangement, resulting in a real problem of housing motor cars either privately or publicly. Houses and garages in towns and cities throughout the United States have been developing along with the motor car, and, a a result, provision is being made for housing the motor car both in the form of private garages for individual houses in the suburbs and town, and of public garages throughout the cities and larger towns. Outside of the congested areas of large cities residence plots are sufficiently large and are so arranged as to permit the erection of at least a one-car garage and often a two-car garage together with the entrance from the street. In the United States to-day a very small number of people are prevented from using motor cars due to lack of garaging facilities.

PROMINENT BUSINESSMEN: MR. LALJI NARANJI M. L. C.

Mr. Lalji Naranji was born at Jamnagar in the year 1879 and comes from a commercial family. His great grand father was a merchant trading in Zanzibar, while his grand father and father lived in Jamnagar and traded there as Bankers and shroffs. After passing his Matriculation Examination at the Jamnagar High School, he joined Gujarat College at Ahmedabad, but passed his previous examination from the Elphinstone College of Bombay. Leaving college at the age of about twenty, Mr. Lalji joined his family business of Imported cotton piecegoods at Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market and traded in White Bleached Imported Cloth.

He took over the management of the firm of Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Coy. from the year 1903 on behalf of his sister Bai Gangabai, widow of late Seth Gordhandas Soonderdas with which firm he is still associated. In the year 1907 he started. The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. Wg. Mills Coy., Ltd., at Sholapur, with his own firm of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Coy. as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. He was appointed Cloth selling Agent of The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Coy., Ltd., in the year 1911, which agency is still in his hands. In the year 1919 he started. The Juniter General Insurance Co., Ltd., of which Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Coy. are the managing Agents. He owns Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories at Radhanpur, Rajpipla and Jamnagar and also conducts the management of the Ginning and Pressing Factories belonging to the Dhragadhra State.

Mr. Lalji Naranji has done remarkable public service in commercial life.

In 1920 he was appointed by Government to The Indian Stores Committee. Twice he has been elected Chairman by The Indian Merchants Chamber, in the year 1921 and again 1926. He is a member of the Bombay Legislative Council since 1923 and a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust since 1921. This year he is a Vice-President of The Bombay Mill Owners' Association. He is also one of the trustees of the several Public Charities in Bombay. The extent of his influence can be properly appreciated when it is known that he is also one of the Directors of the following 16 Joint Stock Companies in Bombay:—

(1) The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.
(2) The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. and Wg. Mills Co., Ltd.
(3) The Khandesh Spg. and Wg. Mills Co., Ltd.
(4) The New East India Press Co., Ltd.
(5) The Rajputana Minerals Co., Ltd.
(6) The Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.
(7) The Bombay Uganda Co., Ltd.
(8) The Finlay Mills Ltd.
(9) The Swan Mills Ltd.
(10) The Gold Mohor Mills Ltd.
(11) The Bharat Spg. Wg. Mills Co., Ltd.
(12) The Okha Salt Works Ltd.
(13) The Satya Mills Ltd.
(14) The Belapur Company Ltd.
(15) The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
(16) The General Engineering Corporation Ltd.

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CURIOSITIES OF COLOUR PRINTING.

A vast amount of ingenuity has been expended by many inventors in trying to reduce the operations of colour work, either by a saving in the number of impressions to be pulled, or by minimising the number of printing surfaces used, and even by devising processes which require neither blocks nor plates, or either engraved or lithographcally-prepared surfaces, for the prodution of colour prints. It will be interesting to review some of the methods suggested and perhaps they may offer ideas for ingenious inventors to work upon, says William Gamble, F. R. P. S., F. O. S., in "Paper Print."

A PRIMITIVE MULTI-COLOUR PRESS.

In the early days when hand-press printing was the vogue, and indeed the only method, many strange forms of colour printing presses were proposed, and in some cases used. For instance, Charles Knight, the pioneer of cheap illustrated periodicals, in 1838 patented a colour printing process, to which he gave the name of "Illuminated Printing". Using a platen press, he replaced the bed with a four-sided revolving frame, each side carrying a colour block which was applied in succession to the sheet as the frame revolved, and each block had to be inked separately. Knight's specification describes an alternative method, the frame with the blocks on it revolving on a sort of turntable placed on the bed of the press. Another variation was to have the blocks hinged to the sides of a square table, they being turned back for inking and down again for the impression. The latter kind of press was used in Clowes' printing works in 1839, and did some good work in four printings—blue, yellow, red and black—which was published. Each colour was printed on top of the preceding one, whilst the latter was still wet, the sheet of paper remaining stationary in the press until all the colours had been applied. Knight printed his colours first from metal plates (stereos,) and then added an impression from a wood block as a key.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

In the early part of the nineteenth century there was a craze for printing in gold and colours. One of the chief exponents of this kind of work was John Whittaker, a Westminster bookbinder, who made use of heated stereo plates to apply gold to the sheet he printed; he also applied a good deal of the decorative ornament by hand tooling, as in bookbinding. Some of his work was done on vellum, and at other times he used thick cardboard. The effect was that of the ancient lettering and miniature painting employed in the decoration of books before the advent of printing.

STONE CYLINDERS FOR LITHOGRAPHY.

With the introduction of lithography and its application to colour printing many novel processes were put forward. Chromo-lithography gave great scope for almost illimitable variations and "new processes" were as common as blackberries in autumn. Sometimes the novelty was merely in the press or machine used; in other cases it was the printing surface. As early as 1854 two Glasgow patentees, Tannahill and Wallace, proposed to construct machines adapted to print from zinc as well as stone. The first-named inventor had a machine with two impression cylinders to print two pictures at once, and from a reel of paper if required, whilst th second had the idea of a printing cylinder of stone, and another of zinc. A stone printing cylinder had, however, been patented in 1845 by Scholefield, of Manchester.

The "olegraph" will be remembered as one of the passing fancies of the early Victorian age. It was an introduction from Germany, deriving its name from the thick coating of oily varnish applied to the prints, which were passed when dry under patterned roller to give them the effect of the artist's canvas. Sometimes the texture of garments or the outlines of jewellery were embossed on the pictures.

APPLICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY TO COLOUR PRINTING.

It has been remarked that the introduction of photo-lithography in the early fifties had practcally no effect on colour printing, being chiefly employed for reproduction of line work, such as maps; but now this process is regarded as an indispensable aid to the modern colour printer. Its great merit has been in superseding to a large extent the work of the lithographic draughtsman for copying pictures for printing. One of the earliest suggestions—perhaps the earliest—for the application of photographic methods to chromo-lithography was by a Mr. Burnett, in a paper he read before the Edinburgh Photographic Society. He suggested that as many negatives should be taken as it was intended to use colours in the picture, and that those parts which were not to be printed in a particular colour should be stopped out the remainder of the image being printed through the negative on to a stone coated with asphaltum. This idea has been the basis of many colour processes and is used in some form or other down to the present day. Somewhat in this way the Photochrom process, invented by the Zurich firm of Orell, Fussli and Co., about 1887, is carried out. It was also the basis of the "Photo Stone" process invented by Messrs. Holzhausen and Wetherman about thirty years ago. To-day it is used in modified forms for collotype, photogravure and colour block-making. A skilful colour artist has no difficulty in colour selection by retouching of ordinary black-and-white negatives, where it is not possible to have a colour original to work from.

MIXED METHOD OF COLOUR PRINTING.

There have been many processes created by the mixing of two or more methods of printing. For instance, half-tone block printing has been combined with chromolithography, photogravure, collotype and even with woodcut blocks. We have in mind an eight-colour print in the manner of chalk work, in which three of the colours (brown, grey and blue) were printed from half-tone blocks, and the remainder (red, yellow, pink, with another grey and brown) were from stones. Some of the early attempts at colour photogravure were actually monochrome prints tinted by offset lithographic printing. There have been numerous processes employing grain plates for the colour tints and a half-tone block for the key. In one instance we remember the half-tone being printed first and the colour tints on top of this.

WHARF-LITHO.

"Three-colour ink-photo" was the title of a process applying the Sprague Ink Photo method to colour work. Perhaps the most interesting, as well as being most remarkable of processes of colour printing was the "Wharf-Litho," inventd by Mr. G. R. Hildyard. It has been described as a combination of letterpress and lithographic printing, but actually there was nothing lithographic about the printing part of it. The design was first drawn on stone, and then transferred to as many zinc plates as the required number of colours demanded. The image was rolled up and strengthened as for zinc etching: and, by means of a special etching bath, the parts uncovered by ink were given a sharp-pointed grain. This grain had the property, by reason of the needle-like points of not retaining ink; so that, although the plate was practically like a surface printing plate, it printed like one in relief. There was a little difficulty in keeping the margins and large whits clean, but this was got over by cutting heavy overlays and applying them to the impression cylinder. Ordinary letterpress rollers and inks were used. The work done was really very good, but although a company was formed to work the process it soon came to an end. Mr. Hildyard is the inventor of several other colour-printing inventions, one being his "Chromo Spray Poster," in which he claimed to be able to produce coloured posters in an incredibly short time by some hand methods of applying the colours; another was for printing in several colours from a single photogravure plate.

MOSAIC INKING.

This was not the same thing as the process of inking the plate in different parts with the various colours and then pulling a single impression, as is now done for highclass photogravures for framing. If we recollect rightly it was a method of preparing a sort of mosaic colour-pad which was first applied to the plate to ink it up, after which the impression was taken on the paper. A method of colour printing somewhat like this was brought out in 1905 by Signor V. Turati, called "Sinchromy." He made an impression in black from a half-tone block and inked this print in a number of tints at once by applying to it a slab of solid colour arranged like a mosaic. The surface had to be damped before applying it to the black print.

An ingenius French inventor proposed to mix with inks of various colours, chemicals which would repel each other, such as oil and water, so that the ink roller could be charged with three colours at once, without incurring any risk of their blending. We presume, however, that this was a process of rainbow printing which would hardly be applicable to pictorial work.

STENCILS.

In France, a good deal of cheap colour printing is done by means of stencils, so that no blocks are required except perhaps one as a black key. The work is done on a special machine which carries the stencils on an endless chain, passing under a brush which applies the required colour. The stencils are very simply cut out in zinc.

At the present time there is a colourprinting process for newspapers being exploited in Germany, in which it is claimed that only one block is used. From the appearance of the results we imagine that it is done by a method of cutting heavy overlays to correspond with the coloured parts. The stereo plates provide the required number of printing surfaces for the different colours and the paper picks up ink only where the parts are strongly overlaid. Such work would not pass muster as good colour printing, but it may be good enough for newspapers whose printing is not conspicuous for its quality."

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ASSEMBLY IN SESSION.

—:o:—

50 Minutes Sitting.

INDUSTRY PROTECTION BILL PASSED.

NEW DELHI, March 6.

The Legislative Assembly sat for 50 minutes this morning to transact official business. There were no interpellations.

Sir George Rainy presented the Select Committee's report on the Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill.

The House then agreed to Sir George Schuster's motion to elect 14 members to the Standing Finanace Committee and Sir B. N. Mitra's motion to elect six members to the Standing Committee on Roads. Both the elections will take place next week.

The members next recorded their votes for electing a panel of eight members from which six will be nominated to the Central Advisory Council for Railways.

INDIAN TARIFF ACT AMENDMENT.

Sir George Rainy next moved for consideration of the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill. He explained the two changes made by the Select Committee. (1) To make provision for specification by notification of such substance as might be considered necessary to bring under the specific duty applicable to saccharine with the object of securing uniformity of treatment at various ports. (2) To adopt a convenient method of securing to Government revenue corresponding to that formerly received by the Indian Broadcasting Company from imports of wireless receiving sets by restoring the statutory duty of 15 per cent. 'Ad valorem' on part of it. The Select Committee recommended that no alteration should be made in the statutory tariff. The motion was considered and the Bill was passed.

Sir George Rainy moved for consideration of Industry Protection Bill. He said the Select Committee had reported without making any change whatsoever.

Mr. B. Das moved an amendment urging that the Bill should come into force on 1st July. He said in the Select Committee there was no substantial difference between himself and the Government on the main object of the Bill. He, however, felt strongly that if the Bill was enforced immediately it would create hardship on importers and read a telegram from the Bombay Iron Merchants Association praying that the Bill should come into force after June next.

Sir George Rainy opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected and the Bill was passed.

Sir B. N. Mitra moved that the amendments made by the Council of State in the Indian Patents and Designs Act Amendment Bill which were very formal and three in number be accepted by the House. The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT.

Mr. Gwynne (Joint Secretary, Home Department) moved that the Special Marriage Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Council of State be taken into consideration. He explained that Section 2 of the Special Marriage Act of 1822 prescribed conditions under which marriages could be celebrated. One of these was that each party must, if he or she had not completed the age of 21, obtain the consent of his or her father or guardian. In the forms of declaration there was nothing to require parties to declare their exact ages at the time of marriage. The result was that the Registrar of Marriages could not enforce provisions about consent if the parties refrained from filling in paragraph 5 of the declaration. In a recent case the Calcutta High Court pointed out the desirability of supplying this omission. The object of the Bill was to secure proper identification of the parties and witnesses and also to make certain other amendments in the forms.

SIR HARI SINGH'S OBJECTION.

Sir Hari Singh Gour opposing said that the measure was very defective. He drew attention to the Majority Act which fixed majority age at eighteen and said if the Bill became law it would disqualify marriages of those persons who under the Act could not have either a guardian or whose father was dead.

The Home Member pointed out that the intention of the Bill was only to remove the difficulty of administering the law.

Mr. Jayakar supported Sir Hari Singh Gour. He said by the proposed enactment Government created more anomaly than before.

Mr. Gwynne withdrew the Bill. (Cheers.)

On Mr. Gwynne's motion the Prisons Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Council of State was passed and on the Law Member's motion the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments as passed by the Council of State was considered and passed.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow (Friday).—A P.

HOW A POLITICIAN VIEWS IT.

—:o:—

Budget Debate In Assembly.

During the debate on the budget in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday Mr. Jayakar said he wished to discuss the budget as a politician. Sir George Schuster had claimed to have come as a doctor to diagnose disease and speak frankly. Mr. Jayakar therefore was very much concerned to learn that this doctor believed there could not be further retrenchment. Eighty lakhs of military retrenchment out of 55 crores as a great joke. Mr. Jayakar reminded the House that when Mr. Bryce, the Constitutionalist, visited India he gave the impression "I smell gun powder everywhere in India." Mr. Jayakar said "I will add that I smell gunpowder everywhere through this budget".

Taxation could not be justified by any canon to enable a spender to meet his extravagance. Mr. Jayakar referred to the appeal for a responsive note, and asked "Has Government created a similar responsive note on their side? Have they cared to see what their own pensioners have been doing? Here is Sir Cecil Walsh, who even as a judge of the Allahabad High Court was notoricus for his anti-Indian feeling who is now living perhaps in some boarding house in England (laughter) writing about my innocent resolution regarding recruitment to I.M.S., asked the European members of the House not to show white feathers

COL GIDNEY CRIES "SHAME."

His argument is that English women would be obliged to leave India and along with them Englishmen for lack of reliable medical assistance and with him the British Raj will fall. A most extraordinary statement. I wish Government would box his ears. (Laughter and applause). Is this the atmosphere that Government is creating? (Col. Gidney.—"Shame"). I hope Col. Gidney will give his views.

Col. Gidney.—I entirely dissociated myself as President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association from Sir Cecil Walsh's insulting remarks as President of the London Association (applause).

Concluding, Mr. Jayakar pleaded strongly for retrenchment which alone would remedy the situation.

"AT MOUTH OF VOLCANO."

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan held that the budget was inopportune. They were sitting at the mouth of a volcano which might burst at any moment. In these circumstances it was not wise policy to exacerbate public opinion and create a situation which might add fuel to fire. He opposed particularly the income tax increase.

SIR GEORGE'S REPLY.

Sir George Schuster took one hour replying to the debate. He promised to consider carefully the suggestion of Mr. Chetty as to the reactions of the silver duty on silver ware and silver thread and give a decision shortly. He assured Sir P. Thakurdas that provision in respect of the depreciation in the rates of interest obtaining in London was necessary, as otherwise temporary changes in rates had the effect of disturbing the calculations regarding the gold standard reserve. It was, indeed, a sound provision. Since it was made, the rates of interest had further gone down.

Sir P. Thakurdas: Supposing short-term securities are held up till they mature, will there be any loss at all when they are finally realised?

Sir George Schuster: I am not disputing that point because there will not be loss but it may be desirable to exchange them for some other form of investment before they mature; and we want in that reserve always a sum representing securities so that if there is any depreciation in any particular interest, there may be no deficiency in the value of the Reserve.

SIR GEORGE OPTIMISTIC.

Sir George agreed that it was only a book entry as required by the Secretary of State, but assured Sir Purshotamdas that the procedure adopted was correct, and was needed. Proceeding, the Finance Member observed that he did not take a gloomy view of the financial position, because history was merely repeating itself, and the gap between revenue and expenditure was only caused by the growth of interest charges, charges on the dead-weight debt, and deterioration in returns from commercial services and because of the fact that they were now proposing to adopt a sounder method in dealing with the liabilities in respect of post-office cash certificates.

"LIBERTY OR DEATH."

—:o:—

Mahatma's Bid For Freedom.

(Continued From Page 1.)

march will be through Kaira, Broach and Surat Districts.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

His Plans.

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds arrived here last night from Delhi after handing over Mahatma Gandhi's letter to His Excellency's Private Secretary. Sjt. Satin Sen of Calcutta also arrived here in company with Mr. Reynolds and is staying at the Ashram.

It is understood that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving to-night for Mandvi in Surat District for propaganda purposes and with a view to see the exact conditions prevailing there in connection with the ensuing campaign of salt tax. It is believed he is going there under special orders of Mahatmaji. Gandhiji's compaign will begin on the morning of the 12th instant. The list includes Mahatmaji and his secretary Lala Pyarelal.—Free Press.

Vallabhbhai Preparing Gujarat.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

Sardar Vallabhbhai will go tomorrow morning to Kaira District and deliver speeches at Borsad and other towns.

The news that Mahatmaji will be accompanied by Sjt. Abbas Taiyabji in the first batch is not correct; from enquiries it was found that he was Abbasbhai one of the volunteers in the Ashram.

Karnatak Prepares For Independence Struggle.

—:o:—

BAGALKOT, Mar. 6.

The Satyagraha Committee appointed by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee have, during the course of their investigations, found many salt manufacturing factories in the interior of the Province besides those on the sea coast in Kanara District. On the banks of the river Doni, in Bijapur district also there were numerous depots. They have all now been ruined by the Government. But in the adjoining territories of the Nizam on the same river and in other parts, as well, the industry is still alive and flourishing. The Committee expect further details regarding this in a short time.—Free Press.

NOT AN ULTIMATUM

—:o:—

Mahatmajis Letter To The Viceroy.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

My letter to the Viceroy went on the 2nd instant as anticipated by the newspapers. Forecasts have been published of its contents which are largely untrue. I wish these correspondents and the news agencies will, instead of making the publication of news a matter merely of "making money", think of the public good. If there had been anything to give to the public, surely Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would have given it. But it was thought advisable to wait for an acknowledgment from Delhi before publishing the letter. I am not intent on a fight. I am leaving no stone unturned to avoid it. But I am ready for it the moment I find that there is no honourable way out of it. Premature publication of news indirectly obtained by means not always straight ought not to be the function of journalists. I know that the newspaper said to be the greatest in the world makes it a boast to obtain by secret methods news which no other agency can. It makes it a boast to publish news which the keepers are most anxious often in the public interest to withhold for the time being. But the English public submits to the treatment, because monied and influential men conduct the "Times". We have blindly copied the rulers' code of manners without discrimination in the matter of publication of news as in many others of still greater importance. I know that mine is a voice in the wilderness, though I speak with the authority of an unbroken experience of practical journalism for over twenty years, if successful conducting of four weeklies can be regarded as such. Be that as it may, the imminent fight includes among the points of attack this slavish habit of copying everything English.

No one will accuse me of any anti-English tendency. Indeed I pride myself on my discrimination I have thankfully copied many things from them. Punctuality, reticence, public hygiene, independent thinking and exercise of judgment and several other things I owe to my association with them. But never having had the slightest touch of slave mentality in me and never having even a thought of materially benefiting myself through contact official or otherwise with them, I have had the rare good fortune of studying them with complete detachment. On the eve of battle therefore I would warn fellow-journalists against copying the English method of obtaining and publishing news. Let them study my original method which was introduced long before I became a Mahatma and before I had acquired any status of importance in the public life of India. It was a hard struggle, but I found in the field of journalism as in many others that the strictest honesty and fair dealing was undoubtedly the best policy. Any shorter cut is longer at least by double the length sought to be saved. For there must be a retracing. I say all this not for the sake of reading a lesson to fellow-journalists but for the sake of the struggle in which I would value the co-operation of journalists whether they approve of or oppose my methods of political warfare. Let them not add to the risks I am already taking. The rule I would like them to observe is never to publish any news without having them checked by some one connected with me and having authority.

NOT AN ULTIMATUM.

With this long preface I may inform the reader that the letter was sent through a special messenger to be personally delivered to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. The messenger selected was a young English friend Reginald Reynolds who came to India some months ago and who has identified himself completely with the Indian cause. For me the sending of the letter was a religious act as the whole struggle is. And I selected an English friend as my messenger, because I wanted to forge a further check upon myself against any intentional act that would hurt a single Englishman. If I have any sense of honour in me, this choice should prove an automatic restraint even upon unconscious error. It pleases me also to have the unselfish and unsolicited association of a cultured, well read, devout Englishman in an act which may, in spite of all my effort to the contrary, involves loss of English life.

As for the letter itself, when the reader has the text before him, he will see that it is not an ultimatum, but it is a friendly, if also a frank, communication from one who considers himself to be a friend of Englishmen. But the reader must hold himself in patience for a while.

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Bombay, Mar. 6.

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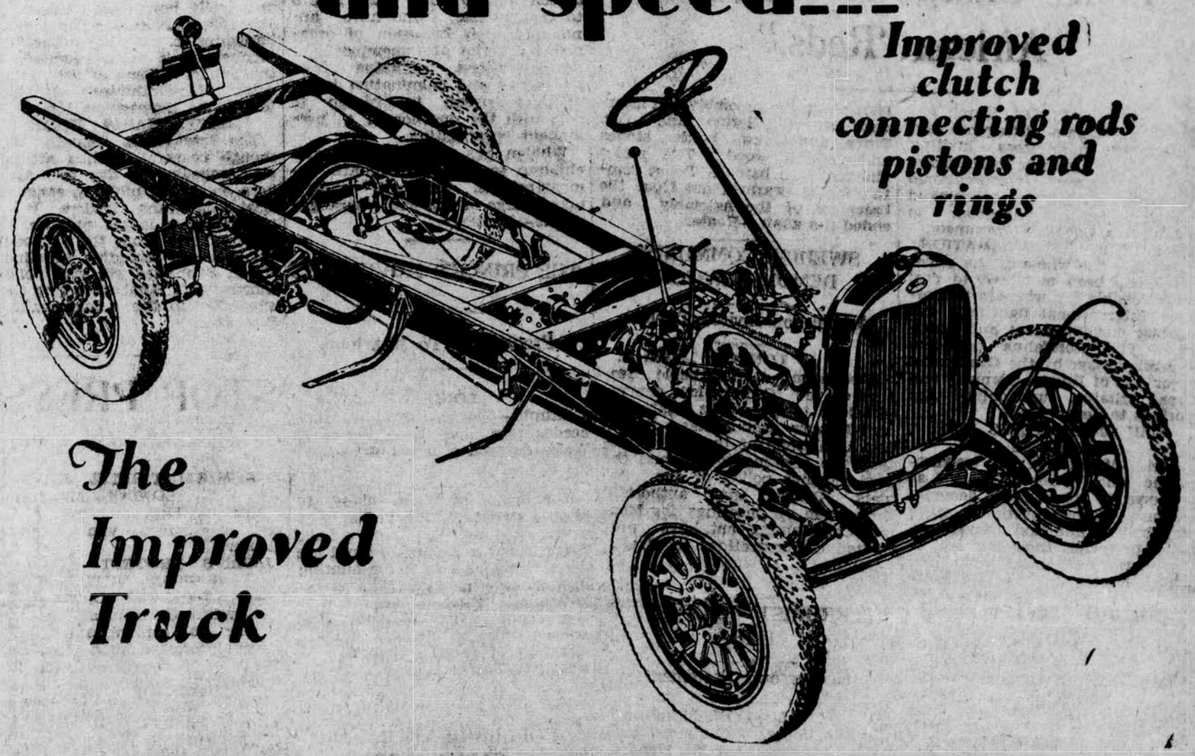

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"FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER AND UNEMPLOYMENT."

Communist Demonstrations All Over World To-day.

CAPE TOWN INCIDENT.

Police Charge A Crowd Of African "Reds."

LONDON, March 5.

Athens.—Communist agents have distributed manifestoes inviting workmen to assemble in the Town Hall to-morrow ("International Unemployed Day") to demand higher wages, and endeavour to establish a Labour Government.

COMMUNIST PROCLAMATION.

Berlin.—The whole of the police force has been mobilised to deal with possible disturbances to-morrow "International fighting day against unemployment and hunger." The "Rotefahne" publishes a proclamation by the Communist executives of Russia, Germany and Great Britain summoning the workers to demonstrate.

BAN ON MEETINGS AND HARTAL.

Paris.—M. Tardieu has instructed the police to ensure peace at to-morrow's Communist demonstrations. Street meetings have been banned and taxi drivers are liable to forfeit their licenses if they carry out their threat to strike.—Reuter

"BOLSHIE" BILL FOR S. AFRICA.

—:o:—

Clash Between Demonstrators & Police.

LONDON, March 5.

Capetown.—Ceveral members of the police force and natives were injured in a conflict outside the Houses of Parliament on the occasion of a native demonstration in protest against the Riotous Assemblies Bill, introduced by Mr. Pirow, Minister of Justice, on the ground that drastic powers are necessary owing to a great increase in Bolshevist propaganda among the Natives. A large crowd of public gathered to "see the fun". Natives attempted to force entrance into the Assembly and interview General Hertzog and Mr. Pirow, and threw bottles, stones and pieces of wood. The police charged with batons. Police reinforcements swarmed out from the basement of the Assembly and ended the affair.—Reuter.

SWEDISH COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION.

—:o:—

Archbishop Invited To Join.

LONDON, March 5.

Stockholm.—A remarkable feature of the Communist demonstrations to-morrow is that the anti-Moscow section has invited the Archbishop of Upsala to attend the meeting to discuss the anti-religious policy of the Soviets. Police have authorised three open air meetings for Moscow Communists, but have prohibited demonstrations in streets.—Reuter.

"TERRORIST REGIME" IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Henderson's Statement.

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons during the question hour Mr. Henderson said he had seen Press statements attributed to the presidium of Comintern that the terrorist regime in India had intensified, that Negroes of South Africa had been suppressed, that Arab pogroms had been organised in Palestine and that an enslaving treaty had been negotiated with Egypt. He did not think the statements merited undue attention on the part of His Majesty's Government.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COMMUNIST MEETINGS.

—:o:—

"Free Speech But No Riots."

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON, March 6.

New York.—Police Commissioner Whalen has instructed the police to carry out the policy of "free speech but no riots" with regard to Communists, who have announced their intention of organising a series of unemployment demonstrations, beginning from to-morrow and culminating in a mass convention in Chicago to deal with the question of a permanent organisation.

Whalen has warned women and children to avoid Communist demonstrations. He will himself take charge of the police arrangements.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE'S MOVEMENTS

—:o:—

Proceeding To Khartoun.

LONDON, March 6.

Nairobi.—Warm sunshine succeeded rain and the Prince of Wales enjoyed a motor drive into country.

The Prince of Wales' plans to leave Entebbe on Wednesday by motor car. He will join a Lake Albert steamer at Butiaba and use the steamer as a base for hunting around the lake and Nile shores. He expects to reach Khartoum in the second week of April and thence proceed to Cairo, but the duration of safari depends on weather.—Reuter.

POPULARISATION OF SARDA ACT.

—:o:—

Question In Commons.

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons, Major Graham Pole asked what steps were being taken to popularise the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

Mr. Benn replied that the local Governments had been asked to make the provisions of the Act widely known. He added that public opinion was the only agency which could secure its effective working.—Reuter.

Calcutta Corporation & Petrol Duty.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 6.

The Calcutta Corporatiton last evening decided to submit a representation to the Government of India to allow them to have their share of the new duty imposed on petrol consumed within the limits of Calcutta.—A. P.

A Gazette Extraordinary published to-day announces the forfeiture of a Bengali book entitled "Chalar Pathe," as being a seditious publication. The press where the book was printed was searched and several copies of the book were also seized.—F. P.

Nagpur.—In the by-election to the Assembly caused by the resignation of Mr. Dwarakprasad Misra in obedience to the Lahore Congress mandate Mr. Kunjbiharilal of Bilaspur, Nationalist Party candidate, was declared elected defeating Sjt. Khankoje who was supported by the Democratic Party.—A. P.

NASIK SATYAGRAHIS ADAMANT.

—:o:—

TEMPLE GATE CLOSED.

Sanatani Rowdies Busy.

NASIK, Mar. 6.

The temple entry Satyagraha continues. The "untouchables" are continued to be ill-treated by the Sanatanists. The police are guarding the gates of the temple and the gates have been closed. The "untouchables" are keeping a perfectly peaceful attitude and this closing of the Temple gates have been hailed as a victory by them.

The attitude of the Sanatanists in socially boycotting some of the reformers and putting other hardships in the way of the "untouchables" is being resented by the public. Some of the Mahratta Non-Brahmins also have joined the Sanatanists lately.

SATYAGRAHIS FIRM.

The Satyagrahis remain firm though peaceful in their attitude. Dr. Ambedkar is due to arrive here on Friday night to assist the local Satyagraha leaders. It is understood a large number of sympathisers from the "touchable" classes including prominent Hindu Sabhaites will visit Nasik shortly from Bombay to give their support to the Satyagrahis.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

ADMIRAL TIRPITZ DEAD.

LONDON, March 6.

Munich.—The death has occurred of Admiral Von Tirpitz.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S PROTEST AGAINST COTTON DUTIES.

TOKYO, March 6.

Although Government does not appear to contemplate making formal protest against increased duties on non-British cotton it is reliably stated that Japanese Ambassador in London has been instructed to make representation to Britain pointing out that new tariff is serious blow to Japan's cotton trade and will serve to impair Anglo-Japanese relations.—Reuter.

U. S. POLICE PREPARE FOR "RED" DEMONSTRATION.

New York.—Police, like Communists, have made very extensive preparations for unemployment demonstration in which 60,000 persons are expected to participate here. Police in Philadelphia are also permitting demonstration but in Chicago Police have banned demonstration as paraders have been told to bring knives and blackjacks to attack police. Communists at St. Louis are boasting that city will long remember to-day's gathering.—Reuter.

GANDHI SELECTS JALALPUR FOR HIS CAMPAIGN.

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

About seventy volunteers belonging to different provinces have enlisted their names for the march with Gandhiji in the first batch.

At prayer time to-night Gandhiji told the volunteers that they must have fixed determination not to return without achieving the goal. They need not believe they might only have to suffer imprisonment. They might be assaulted and subjected to many other difficulties.

They were free to withdraw their names if they themselves felt unequal to the task. But he (Mr. Gandhi) would feel sorry if after the March had been begun any one lost heart. Gandhiji advised women living in scattered blocks to move to the boarders block as very few men would be left in the Ashram after 12th instant.

The place selected for offering Satyragaha by the first batch under Gandhiji is Jalalpur Taluka in Surat District. It is proposed to cover about 10 miles daily on foot. There will be marching in the morning and evening and resting at noon.

Mahatma Gandhi has received a wire from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to depute Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj to Bombay to make preparation for Satyagraha.—A. P.

TWO INDIAN YOUTHS' VENTURE.

—:o:—

Secret Flight To England

REACH JASK.

KARACHI, March 6.

The "Daily Gazette" publishes full details of the secret flight to England in a "Moth" aeroplane by one of the world's youngest pilots, seventeen year old Indian named S. P. Engineer, son of Mr. M. H. Irani, Divisional Engineer, North Western Railway, who left Karachi secretly on Monday morning accompanied by Mr. R. N. Chawla, a member of the Karachi Aero Club who took his pilots certificate last January. The young aviators arrived at Jask on Monday afternoon and they left the next morning for Basra arriving there the same night. On Wednesday morning they left for Baghdad and reached there the same afternoon. They are now crossing the Arabian desert and are making for Cairo. The young aviators kept their secret well guarded. They led the spectators believe that they were merely doing trial flights along the Makran Coast and it was only from enquiries at the Persian Gulf Ports that their real intentions were discovered. All in any way connected with the flight were sworn to secrecy.—A. P.

NO MORE MUZZLES FOR BENGAL M.L.C.S.

—:o:—

Calcutta Judge's Decision.

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Justices Pearson and Mullick withdrew the restriction placed on Professor J. L. Bannerji who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for sedition during his release on bail in connection with speeches in the Bengal Council, as their Lordships thought such restriction would be tantamount to depriving Mr. Bannerji's constituency of the legitimate right of expressing their view on the budget and other matters before the Council.—Free Press.

CONVICTED FOR SINGING "SEDITIOUS" SONGS.

—:o:—

Appeal Admitted.

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Justices Pearson and Jack admitted the appeal filed on behalf of Surprakas Dutt and five others convicted by Jalpaiguri Magistrate for singing seditious songs and displaying revolutionary banners in a boat in the river during Bijoya. Bail was granted.—F. P.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT GLADSTONE.

LONDON, March 6.

The death has occurred of Viscount Gladstone.—Reuter.

(Viscount Gladstone was a son of Mr. W. E. Gladstone and was 76 years old at the time of his death. He was Private Secretary to his father from 1880-81; a Lord of the Treasury 1881-85; Financial Secretary War Office 1886; Chief Whip to Liberal Party 1899-1906; Home Secretary 1905-10; First Governor-General and High Commissioner, South Africa 1910-14.)

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

Sir Laurence and Lady Philipps and Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Clayton arrived at Government House Bombay on Thursday.

Lady Sykes visited the Workrooms of the European Relief Association on Thursday.

Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Kemmerer and Mr. C. J. Ketchum lunched at Government House Bombay on Thursday.

The Annual Genedal Meeting of the National Indian Association was held at Government House Bombay on Thursday when Lady Sykes was 'At Home' to the Members.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual General Meeting of the Y.M.C.A. on Thursday

Lord Ruthven, Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith and Mr. Hutton dined at Government House Bombay on Thursday.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA.

If Indians "Overwhelmingly" Favour It.

F. BROCKWAY ON "BRIDGING THE GULF."

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, who is just back from America, in a special interview to "The Hindu" says that he continues to be hopeful that there may be a settlement of the Indian crisis without organized resistance on the one hand or repression on the other. It is a tragedy that the gulf should appear to be widening when the Viceroy, Mr. Benn and the nationalist leaders are alike imbued with the spirit making for peace.

BENN FOR INDIA.

Mr. Brockway would still like Mr. Benn to go to India for a preliminary conference with leaders but recognises that there are two essential conditions for the successful issue of any negotiations, namely, the admission of India's right to full self-government and amnesty to political offenders. He admits that there are no signs that these conditions will be accepted by the British authorities in the early future.

FAVOURING INDEPENDENCE.

The danger is steps may be taken by both sides which will make an agreement more difficult. "I am concentrating all my efforts upon trying to bridge the present gulf. My support of Indian claims would extend to full independence, if it became clear that India was overwhelmingly in favour of that demand."

Mr. Brockway and his colleagues have been urging Mr. Benn to arrange the Round Table Conference as early as possible after the publication of the Simon Report and also to make. It clear that, whatever be the nature of that report, the present Government favours full Dominion Status. They feel that the longer the Conference is put off, the less likelihood there will be of an agreed settlement.—"Hindu's" Special Cable.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Dr. Shiels On Labour Ideals.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Dr. Drummond Shiels lectured at the Students' Hostel, Gower Street, on Sunday on Labour's contribution to English life. It dealt mainly with domestic questions, but expressed general sympathy with India's national aspirations.

He said his party stood for self-determination in every part of the Empire conditioned only by the readiness to assume self-governing obligations. The old idea was domination by the Central Power, by Labour's ideal was a Commonwealth of free nations. Whenever they handed over the functions of Government they were anxious it should be to democracies, not to aristocracies or plutocraceis. In India, they were witnessing a dual development of nationalism and democracy which were not always the same thing. There, as elsewhere, the rise of democracy had no necessary connection with Nationalist experience or propaganda.—Special Cable to "Hindu".

INDIAN BUSINESS MORALITY.

Attempts To Discredit It.

MR. ERULKAR REPUDIATES WILL ASPERSIONS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Addressing the Royal Society of Arts on British Trade with India, Mr. Ainscough, British Trade Commissioner for India yesterday evening said:—

"It must bb admitted that India is regarded in many quarters as a difficult market to give credit with average security. The Committees of the Indian Chambers and heads of larger Indian firms and leaders of Indian Commercial opinion world be doing a real service to India by enjoining on their less sophisticated members the need of prompt and scrupulous fulfilment of their contractual obligations."

Sir James Simpson dilated on this advice casting reflections on Indian business morality.

Mr. Erulkar expressed strong resentment against Sir James Simpson's aspersions and also Mr. Ainscough's insinuation that the Indian businessmen stood in greater need of such advice than other businessmen. He further pointed out that the Indian Chamber had dealt with several instances of British Merchants not respecting their contractual obligations with India Merchants and quoted an instance of an Indian Merchant's exprience of a British Merchant's criminal dealing. He said that there were black sheep both in England and India and emphatically repudiated the aspersions on Indian business morality.

Mr. Lindsay, Indian Trade Commissioner discussed the attempts made to discredit Indian business, but did not protest against the same.

Mr. Ainscough made a reply in which he studiously avoided to answer Mr Erulkar's challenge.

"COUNCIL OF WAR" FOR BOMBAY.

Congress Committee's Civil Disobedience Move.

CALL TO DISTRICT ORGANISATIONS.

An important meeting of the B. P. C. C. was held on Thursday evening to discuss measures to be adopted for starting an effective campaign of Civil Disobedience. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

Mr. D. R. Gharpure moved the following resolution:—

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee wholeheartedly welcomes the Civil Disobedience campaign which Mahatma Gandhi is soon going to launch as authorised by the Working Committee meeting held at Sabarmati and assures him that it will try its level best to take full active part in the campaign.

The resolution was carried "nem con."

Mr. Gharpure then moved his second resolution which ran as follows:

"The B. P. C. C. resolves that a small Committee consisting of (to be named at the meeting) should be appointed to find out suitable places for offering Civil resistance as regards no salt tax campaign and to co-operate with the Suburban District Congress Committee if possible to make the campaign more intensive."

To this Mr. S. K. Patil moved the following amendment.

"The B. P. C. C. resolves that a small committee be appointed to concert measures for offering effective civil resistance on the issue of salt-tax and on any other sound and practicable issue, and to congregate if possible and practicable with the Suburban District Congress Committee to make the campaign more intensive.

Mr. Gharpure accepted the modified resolution which was carried "nem con" after one or two amendments to it was rejected by the House.

Mr. Gharpure then moved his third resolution.

"The B. P. C. C. requests all the persons holding elective places on the B. P. C. C. and in bodies under its control to enrol themselves as volunteers in the campaign of civil resistance that has now been inaugurated."

After a good deal of discussion this resolution also was unanimously carried.

Following seven members were elected on the Civil Resistance Committee or the War Council of the B. P. C. C.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, D. R. Gharpure, Abid Ali, Meher Ali, G. N. Desai C. K. Narayanaswamy and Dr. Choksy.

The Committee then adjourned to Sunday next.

ALL-ASIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Enthusiastic Response Received

MADRAS, March 2.

The Associated Press is informed that the response given by the Press, by Women's Associations and by prominent individuals to the proposal that an All-Asian Women's Conference should be held, has been so satisfactory and enthusiastic that the promoters feel quite justified in going forward enthusiastically with the scheme.

The leading Women's Associations have signified their willingness to co-operate; such as the All-India Women's Conference, the Delhi Women's League, the Women's Indian Association, etc. Offers of hospitality for the Conference have been made by the women of Lahore, Delhi and Madras. Provisionally the suitability of Lahore has been accepted in view of the Asiatic Teachers' Conference being held in Benares about the same time.

CONFERENCE AT TAJ.

The Womeh's Conference in Bombay appointed Mrs. Faridoonji, Mrs. Nehru, Mrs. Hamid Ali and Mrs. Kahala Devi as their representatives for the Asian Conference Committee. An informal meeting of a number of women from different parts of India took place at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 25th January at which the next steps to be taken were discussed.

Since then the draft-invitation has been under formulation and circulation to a number of the most representative women of India chosen not with regard to Province or Associations, but by reason of their prominence in various aspects of Indian life. These include. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Lady D. Tata, Lady Hydari Rani Lakshmi Bai Rajwade, Dr. Poonen Lukhose, Srimati Annusuyabai Ben, Srimati Pratima Devi, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru.

On receiving replies from the women of some of the thirty Asian countries, an All-Indian Reception Committee will be formed. The general subjects to be discussed by the delegates will be the qualities and defects of Oriental civilisation with regard to Motherhood, the Child, the Joint Family, Education, Labour conditions, Arts and Crafts, the Spiritual Life.—A. P.

The New Zealand aviators Messrs. Piper and Kaye had a forced landing eighteen miles from Akyab on February 25 owing to engine trouble. The aviators are unhurt. They hope tto leave for Australia on March 10.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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